FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 JUNE 1983

## Lebanon

Al-Wazzan Remarks — France has agreed to grant Lebanon loan facilities of Frl billion for 1983, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan announced at a Paris news conference broadcast by Beirut radio. Expressing concern that "some stances" are giving Israel a pretext not to withdraw from Lebanon, Al-Wazzan said Lebanon is not asking the Arab countries to approve the Lebanese-Israeli agreement but to show understanding for Lebanon's position.

Habib Mission — Presidential envoy Philip Habib met in Beirut with President Amin al-Jumayyil and subsequently held talks in Jerusalem with Prime Minister Menahem Begin, according to Beirut and Jerusalem radios. Habib told Begin "nothing new" and left the prime minister's office "empty-handed," Jerusalem radio said.

Security Situation — An IDF soldier was wounded by an explosion near Sidon and Israeli soldiers earlier captured a member of a "terrorist" squad which had attacked them in a southern suburb of Beirut, according to Jerusalem and IDF radios. Meanwhile, the Israeli papers *Davar* and *Ha'aretz* reported that Lebanese groups are becoming increasingly involved in the attacks on the IDF.

## Israel

Authoritative government sources reacted "sharply" to Minister Without Portfolio Ari'el Sharon's call for an IDF withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf hills in Lebanon and dismissed his claim that Israel is remaining in the region to serve U.S. and Lebanese interests, *Ha'aretz* reported. Government sources disclosed that Sharon has recently leveled "pointed criticism" at Defense Minister Moshe Arens, the paper added.

## PLO

Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf arrived in Moscow at the head of a high-level Fatah delegation, Moscow radio's Arabic service reported. Meanwhile, tension within Fatah has eased pending the outcome of the Syrian Ba'th Party committee of inquiry which has heard the views of both the Fatah leadership and the dissidents, AFP reported. Syrian Defense Squads Commander Colonel Rif'at al-Asad recently assured PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat that Syria had nothing to do with the occupation of Fatah offices in Damascus, the Lebanese daily *As-Safir*, quoted by Jordan's *Ad-Dustur*,reported. In another development 'Arafat denied reports that he intends to establish his headquarters in Tripoli, northern Lebanon, and said he visited the city because it may be a target for an Israeli attack, *As-Safir* noted.

## Syria

President Hafiz al-Asad returned to Damascus after concluding talks in Libya with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Damascus television reported.

## Egypt

Defense Minister Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah discussed military cooperation during talks in Paris with the French defense minister and senior military industry officials, Cairo radio and MENA reported.

## Sudan

Sudan has decided to close 22 embassies abroad because of the country's financial circumstances, Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak announced in a statement reported by SUNA.

## Maghreb Affairs

Following Mauritanian President Khouna Ould Haydala's talks in Algiers with his Algerian counterpart Chadli Bendjedid, an Algerian-Mauritanian joint communique broadcast by Algiers radio said the two sides had reaffirmed their support for a "Greater Arab Maghreb."

## Iran

Envoy in Gulf — A Foreign Ministry official held talks in Abu Dhabi with UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, according to a report by Tehran radio's Arabic service, while WAKH reported he met with Susur ibn Muhammad, chief of the UAE president's office, and subsequently left for Kuwait.

Kurdish Operations — Security forces advanced 32 km inside the area held by "counterrevolutionaries" in the Mahabad-Sar Dasht-Bukan triangle, capturing more than 20 villages and dealing "heavy blows" to the rebels, Tehran radio reported.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

**Middle East & Africa**

*Vol V No 107* *2 June 1983*

**MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW** ..... i

**INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS**

'Arafat Interviewed on Dissidents, War *['UKAZ 29 May]* ..... A 1
AS-SAFIR on 'Arafat Activities, Rebellion *[AD-DUSTUR 1 Jun]* ..... A 1
PLO's Salah Khalaf Begins Visit to Soviet Union *[cross-reference]* ..... A 2
AFP: Sources Say Tension in PLO Ranks Easing ..... A 2
AR-RIYAD: Fatah Munity To End Soon *[QNA]* ..... A 2
JANA Lists Names of Fatah Rebels ..... A 2
Saudis Urge Syria To Allow Fatah Freedom *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... A 4
PLO Radio Rejects Shultz Statement on Al-Biqa' *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 4
PLO's Ad-Dajani Ponders U.S. Mideast Policy *[AL-AHRAM 25 May]* ..... A 4
Radio Praises Palestinian Support in Syria *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 6
SANA: PLO's Abu Mayzar Warns of 'Hot Summer' ..... A 7
AL-Watan: Syrian President Working for Front Meeting *[QNA]* ..... A 7

**OPEC AFFAIRS**

Kuwaiti Minister: OPEC Production 16 Million Barrels *[AL-WATAN]* ..... B 1

**ARABIAN PENINSULA**

**GULF AFFAIRS**

GCC Oil Ministers To Meet in At-Ta'if ..... C 1

**KUWAIT**

PLO's Salah Khalaf Departs Kuwait for Moscow ..... C 1

**OMAN**

Foreign Minister on PDRY Relations, GCC Issues ..... C 1

**SAUDI ARABIA**

King Fahd Speech on Foreign Press Allegations ..... C 2
Crown Prince Reportedly To Visit Libya ..... C 2
Riyadh on Continued Israeli Presence in Lebanon ..... C 2
Riyadh Stresses Need for PLO-Arab Unity ..... C 3

**UAE**

Iranian Foreign Ministry Official Concludes Visit ..... C 3
Discusses Relations With President *[Tehran]* ..... C 3
Departs for Kuwait ..... C 3

**YAR**

President Salih Receives Indian Foreign Minister ..... C 3

## EGYPT


Mubarak Comments on Lebanon at NDP Meeting ..... D 1
Mubarak Receives Maldivian Visitors 1 Jun ..... D 1
Minister Departs 1 June ..... D 1
Mubarak Receives U.S. Corporation Chief ..... D 1
Ghali Sees Success for Addis Ababa OAU Summit *[AL-AKHBAR]* ..... D 1
Ghali Meets With African Envoys 1 June ..... D 2
Ghali Visits Rome Prior to Addis Ababa Trip ..... D 3
Defense Minister Abu Ghazalah Holds Paris Talks ..... D 3
Abu Ghazalah, Hernu Meet ..... D 3
Military Production Minister Departs for Paris ..... D 3
France To Provide Mirage-2000 Aircraft *[AL-AHRAM 30 May]* ..... D 3
'Source' on Economic Talks With USSR *[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 31 May]* ..... D 3
Abu Talib on Nile Valley Parliament Meeting ..... D 4
Commentary Views Williamsburg Conference ..... D 4


## IRAQ


Communique Says 9 Iranians Killed, Cities Shelled ..... E 1
Kurdish Front Statement on Turkish Incursion *[Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan]* ..... E 1
Romanian Envoy Arrives With Message 1 Jun ..... E 1
Romanian Interior Minister Arrives 1 Jun ..... E 1


## JORDAN


Damascus: Parties Condemn Lebanon Accord ..... F 1
Senate Chief on Iraqi War, PLO Representation *[INA]* ..... F 1


## LEBANON


Al-Jumayyil Refers Accord to Chamber of Deputies ..... G 1
Al-Jumayyil Meets Habib on Withdrawals ..... G 1
Sources on Habib's Mission, Saudi Role ..... G 1
Radio Monte Carlo Interview ..... G 1
Statement in Paris 1 June ..... G 5
Paris News Conference ..... G 6
Report on Press Conference ..... G 7
Statement Upon Return ..... G 8
Briefs Cabinet ..... G 8
Lebanese Front Wants Palestinian Fighters Out *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 8
Fatah, As-Sa'iqah Gunmen Clash 31 May *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 9
Israeli Patrol Exchanges Fire With Gunmen ..... G 9
Beirut Reports Explosion at Israeli Position ..... G 9
Syrians Bring 'Foreign Gunmen' to Al-Biqa' Area *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 9
Beirut-Damascus Road Cut; Calm Prevails 2 June ..... G 10
Cairo Daily Says Rival Government To Be Set Up *[MENA]* ..... G 10
France To Grant One Billion Francs to Lebanon ..... G 10


## SYRIA


Al-Asad Returns to Damascus From Libya 1 June ..... H 1
AL-BA'TH on Imminent U.S.-Phalangist Treaty *[1 Jun]* ..... H 1
AL-BA'TH Decries Lebanon Regime's Attitude ..... H 1
Lebanese Paper Interviews Information Minister *[AL-SHARQ 1 Jun]* ..... H 2
Authorities Apprehend Fatah Official *[AR-RA'Y 1 Jun]* ..... H 3


## ISRAEL


Easing of Tension With Syria Believed Temporary *[DAVAR 1 June]* ..... I 1

Officials Considering Next Moves in Lebanon ..... I 1
Syrian Position Remains Firm ..... I 1
Habib Briefs Begin ..... I 1
Sharon Remarks on Ash-Shuf Withdrawal Refuted *[HA'ARETZ 1 June]* ..... I 1
Ben-Me'ir on IDF Redeployment ..... I 2
Begin Calls for National Unity on Lebanon ..... I 2
Soviets Reportedly Continue to Leave Beirut *[HA'ARETZ 2 June]* ..... I 3
IDF Responds to Increasing Terrorist Attacks ..... I 3
Alert Increased for Anniversary ..... I 3
More on Terrorist Strikes *[DAVAR 1 June]* ..... I 3
Lebanese Arrests Reported ..... I 3
Junblatt Leftist Forces Involved *[HA'ARETZ 1 June]* ..... I 3
Junblatt Organization Leader on IDF Cooperation ..... I 4
Tabah Talks With Egypt Continue in Beersheba ..... I 5

**NORTH AFRICA**

**ALGERIA**

Mauritanian President Concludes Visit to Algiers ..... Q 1
Talks Continue With Bendjedid *[Nouakchott]* ..... Q 1
Joint Communique Issued ..... Q 1
1 June Departure ..... Q 2
Foreign Minister Receives Soviet Delegation ..... Q 2

**LIBYA**

SANA: Al-Asad, Al-Qadhdhafi Hold Talks 1 June ..... Q 2
SDAR's Abdelaziz Departs After Visit 31 May ..... Q 2

**MAURITANIA**

Haydala Returns From Algiers, Makes Statement ..... Q 2

**MOROCCO**

Boucetta Comments on OAU, Algeria, Lebanon ..... Q 3
Gabonese Minister Arrives With Message for King ..... Q 3

**SUDAN**

Decision To Close 22 Embassies Announced ..... Q 3
Nile Valley Officials Hold Press Conference ..... Q 4

**TUNISIA**

Prime Minister on Results of Visit to Turkey ..... Q 4

**EAST AFRICA**

**ETHIOPIA**

Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives 31 May ..... R 1

**KENYA**

President Announces Release of 8,463 Prisoners ..... R 1

**SOMALIA**

Clandestine Radio Reports Clashes With Ethiopia ..... R 1

20 'Dispirited Abyssinians' Killed ..... R 1
*[Voice of Western Somalia and Abo Liberation Front]*
29 May Engagement Described ..... R 2
*[Voice of Western Somalia and Abo Liberation Front]*

**UGANDA**

Obote Congratulates Moi on Madaraka Day ..... R 2

**CENTRAL AFRICA**

**CHAD**

95 Reportedly Killed in Nigerian Bombings ..... S 1
Foreign Minister Leaves for OAU Summit ..... S 1

**CONGO**

Sassou-Nguesso Receives Libyan UN Envoy ..... S 1

**RWANDA**

Libyan Envoy Arrives With Al-Qadhdhafi Message ..... S 1

**WEST AFRICA**

**GHANA**

Enin, Delegation Return From ECOWAS Summit ..... T 1

**LIBERIA**

Fahnbulleh Speaks to Ivorian Delegation ..... T 1

**MALI**

France's Nucci Pleased With Cooperation ..... T 1

**NIGER**

EEC-ACP Cooperation Meeting Opens in Niamey ..... T 1

**NIGERIA**

Shagari Interviewed on Forthcoming OAU Summit *[Addis Ababa]* ..... T 2

**SENEGAL**

Abdou Diouf Interviewed on ECOWAS Summit ..... T 2
Gabonese Delegation Delivers Message to Diouf *[Libreville]* ..... T 3

**SIERRA LEONE**

Stevens Comments on ECOWAS Accomplishments ..... T 3
Soviet Youth Delegation Arrives in Freetown ..... T 4

**UPPER VOLTA**

Ex-President Yameogo Comments on Amnesty ..... T 4

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

### ANGOLA

Role of FAPLA Officers Stressed at Ceremony ..... U 1
Joint Communique Issued With Minsk Visitors ..... U 1

### BOTSWANA

Foreign Minister Condemns RSA Raid on Mozambique ..... U 2

### COMOROS

Official Denies Planning Ties With RSA ..... U 2

### LESOTHO

Prime Minister Pays Visit to Bulgaria *(cross-reference)* ..... U 3
Prime Minister on Official Visit to Romania *(cross-reference)* ..... U 3

### MADAGASCAR

Ratsiraka Receives CSSR, PDRY, SDAR Ministers ..... U 3

### MOZAMBIQUE

Cooperation With Czechoslovakia To Increase ..... U 4
Tanzania Party Delegation Arrives for Talks ..... U 4
Pretoria Regime Viewed as Lying About Attacks ..... U 4

### NAMIBIA

SADF Doubts SWAPO Can Recoup Manpower Losses *[Johannesburg]* ..... U 5

### SOUTH AFRICA

Foreign Minister Comments on UN Decision ..... U 5
Air Force Reiterates Comment on Mozambique Plane ..... U 5
Neighboring Countries Warned on Terrorists ..... U 6
Appeal Court Decision May Change Pass Laws *[RAND DAILY MAIL 31 May]* ..... U 6

### ZIMBABWE

Prime Minister Mugabe Pays Visit to Czechoslovakia *(cross-reference)* ..... U 7
Voter Registration Passes 1 Million Mark ..... U 7

### 'Arafat Interviewed on Dissidents, War

*PM011607 Jidda 'Ukaz in Arabic 29 May 83 p 1*

[Reports by Mustafa Idris in Beirut and Salwa Istwani in Damascus: "'Arafat Tells 'UKAZ: The PLO Will Not Be Lenient With Mutineers"]

[Excerpt] In a telephone interview with *'Ukaz*, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat emphasized that the PLO will not be lenient with the mutineers within Fatah and that he has given the dissidents a last chance to return to PLO ranks. He stressed that the forces trying to break Palestinian unity of action will realize that the resistance is too strong to be undermined by a group of individuals who have deviated from the course of the Palestinian revolution.

Abu 'Ammar affirmed that all Palestinians support the resistance men against the dissent movement. The Palestinian revolution, he said, will continue in order to achieve its national objectives.

Answering the mutiny leaders' claims about the PLO's current policies, 'Arafat said that the PLO did not substitute political action for military action. He added: We have never forgotten that military confrontation was a daily possibility, but we wanted to give peace a chance so that the world would bear witness to Israel's aggressive intentions.

'Arafat declared that the Palestinian resistance will never retreat or capitulate despite all the intrigues and plots hatched against it.

The PLO Executive Committee chairman explained to *'Ukaz* that the move to transfer the PLO headquarters from Tunis to Damascus for the time being was necessitated by the present circumstances in the face of Israeli intentions. He emphasized that there will definitely be war. He added: Israel is exploiting its presence in order to wipe out as many Palestinians as possible, but we will meet this challenge with all our strength, faith, and ability to stand fast.

A Palestinian military source at the PLO office in Damascus has also talked to *'Ukaz* about the dimensions of the recent mutiny. The aim of the mutiny, he said, was to drive a wedge between Syria and the PLO, but the mutineers were disappointed because Syrian-Palestinian relations are too strong to be harmed by such trivial plots.

The source stressed that the current tension in the region calls for a unified stance and full coordination between the Palestinian and Syrian forces in Al-Biqa' against an Israeli aggression expected at any moment.

### AS-SAFIR on 'Arafat Activities, Rebellion

*JN011701 Amman Ad-Dustur in Arabic 1 Jun 83 pp 1, 23*

[Text] Beirut, Damascus — News agencies — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has denied the report that he intends to establish his headquarters in Tripoli, the capital city of northern Lebanon. He explained that he is visiting the city because it may be a target for an Israeli attack. He said he believes Tripoli is exposed to attack because the Israelis may subsequently attack Syria from there.

In a statement published yesterday in the Lebanese daily *As-Safir*, 'Arafat said that he is visiting the Al-Biqa' and northern Lebanon to inspect the Palestinian revolution forces within the framework of their preparations to confront a possibile war with Israel.

The paper reported that on the night before last 'Arafat met in the Al-Baddawi camp, close to Tripoli, with a ranking Soviet diplomatic delegation from the Soviet Embassy in Damascus. They discussed the situation resulting from the mutiny within the Fatah movement, particularly after armed elements seized six Fatah offices and depots in the Syrian capital. The paper, however, citing sources close to Yasir 'Arafat, denied that the Soviet Union is mediating in this regard. It also denied any relationship between these events and the coming visit to Moscow by a Fatah delegation led by Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf]. The paper stressed that this visit was decided 2 months ago.

The paper said that, during a meeting held the night before last in northern Lebanon between Yasir 'Arafat and Rif'at al-Asad, the latter assured 'Arafat that the Syrian state has nothing to do with the occupation of Fatah offices in Damascus.

The paper added that some PLO Executive Committee members are exerting efforts to heal the rift within Fatah and that some Palestinian leaders close to 'Arafat have contacted several Arab states, including Saudi Arabia and Tunisia, within the framework of consultation and clarification of the situation, as the paper put it. It added that similar contacts were made with some foreign states.

It was learned that two meetings described as being very positive were held in the last week between Colonel Rif'at al-Asad, the brother of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, and Yasir 'Arafat. The meetings were held at Col al-Asad's residence.A PLO source in Damascus yesterday said that measures will be taken in the next few days to protect the cohesion of the Palestinian revolution. The source added that the first Syrian-Palestinian contact was held on Saturday in Damascus between Faruq Qaddumi and Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam after elements rebelling against Fatah occupied six Fatah and PLO offices in Damascus.

WAFA reported in this regard that the offices were occupied within the sight and hearing of the Syrian police organs entrusted with guarding them.

During the meeting, Khaddam said that Syria's view is that from now on the Fatah Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council, which comprises 70 members and is considered a liaison commission between the Central Committee and the General Congress, must include representatives of the opposition. The source added that Khaddam suggested that Colonel Abu Musa, who leads the rebellion, must be appointed deputy commander in chief of the Paelstinian armed forces, a position now occupied by Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir].

Meanwhile, a Palestinian security source told journalists that Syrian security authorities yesterday reinforced the guard on various PLO offices and main establishments in Damascus to protect them from any attempt to attack them. The source said that the reinforcement was agreed upon by Syrian officials and the PLO after rebellious Palestinian elements had seized Fatah offices.

Yasir 'Arafat's aides said that he exploded with anger when he heard that dissident Fatah officers seized the supply centers near Damascus on Saturday. They added that 'Arafat took out his gun and said: I am going to where I should be. Then he left for Lebanon.

### PLO's Salah Khalaf Begins Visit to Soviet Union

For Soviet materials on the arrival in the USSR of a Fatah delegation led by Salah Khalaf, member of the Fatah Central Committee, and the delegation's activities there, see the Middle East and North Africa section of the 2 June *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

### AFP: Sources Say Tension in PLO Ranks Easing

*NC011929 Paris AFP in English 1921 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] Beirut, June 1 (AFP) — Tension between dissidents and supporters of Yasir 'Arafat ebbed today as members of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) waited on the results of talks between Syrians and Palestinians that began in Damascus Monday, well-informed Palestinian sources in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' plain said. The Syrian-Palestinian talks follow the recent formation of a breakaway dissident group inside Mr 'Arafat's own Fatah movement, the main group inside the umbrella PLO. The dissidents have charged Mr 'Arafat with favouring dialogue to the detriment of action.

The Damascus-based talks began Monday between a Syrian ruling Ba'th Party committee led by Mahmud Ayyubi and representatives of Fatah still loyal to Mr 'Arafat, headed by Faruq Qaddumi, chief of the PLO Political Department.

The Syrians, the sources said, were acting as "a committee of inquiry" that was gathering the views expressed by different factions inside the Fatah.

During a meeting Monday, the Syrians made no comment, simply listening to the opinions of those queried. Members of the Syrian committee, however, asked whether the dissidents could return as members of Fatah, and Mr Qaddumi replied in the affirmative, the sources added.

After the meeting, the Syrian delegates held talks with the Fatah dissidents, notably with Abu Salih, who was ousted from the Fatah Central Committee in February for engaging in factional fighting.

Palestinian sources close to Mr 'Arafat described Syria's "change of tone" as encouraging and said it could pave the way to a solution.

The Palestinian news agency WAFA said last weekend that Syrian police guarding Palestinian offices in Damascus had been party to the takeover by Fatah dissidents Saturday of five key PLO and Fatah offices in the Syrian capital.

Palestinian sources in the eastern Lebanese Al-Biqa' valley today said that Syria wanted to smooth over internal Palestinian tensions, particularly after the problems that took palce Monday in the Palestinian Al-Yarmuk refugee camp, south of Damascus. WAFA reported that camp residents Monday expelled dissidents who had taken over a PLO office and reaffirmed their allegiance to the organisation.

Mr 'Arafat's presence in northern and eastern Lebanon during the last fortnight — his first visit there since the PLO evacuated Beirut last August — has also helped to quash the revolt and favoured efforts to discuss internal problems, the sources said. They added that it was still too early to predict exactly how the conflict would end.

Fatah's Central Committee decided last week to hold a revolutionary council to prepare a general congress, on the request of the dissidents themselves. The council was to meet last Saturday in Damascus, but the meeting was postponed due to the takeover of the offices by the dissidents.

### AR-RIYAD: Fatah Munity To End Soon

*GF011404 Doha QNA in Arabic 1150 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] Riyadh, 1 Jun (QNA) — Rafiq an-Natshah, Fatah representative in Saudi Arabia, said in a statement to the Saudi newspaper *Ar-Riyad* today that the problem of the mutineers inside the movement will end during the next 2 days.

Meanwhile, the Saudi newspaper expressed belief that the crisis within Fatah is on its way to a solution since Syria has decided to mediate between the Fatah leadership and the officers who have led the mutiny for the past 3 weeks.

The paper quoted informed soruces in Damascus as saying that the Syrian Government formed a tripartite committee to put an end to this mutiny.

The sources said that Syria's decision to intervene was adopted during an emergency meeting of the Regional Command of the ruling Syrian Ba'th Party the day before yesterday under the chairmanship of President Hafiz al-Asad.

### JANA Lists Names of Fatah Rebels

*LD020925 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0805 GMT 2 Jun 83*

[Text] Beirut, 2 Jun (JANA) — The challenge to the authority of Yasir 'Arafat and his dissenting group has grown so much within the ranks of Fatah that it has become certain now that he will withdraw from the arena of the revolution and yield to the authority of the command committee of the revolutionary movement. The Fatah branch in the Lebanese arena yesterday afternoon announced that it has totally gone over to the new

revolutionary movement, placing all cadres under orders of the command committee of the revolutionary movement within Fatah led by Abu Salih [Nimr Salih], Abu Musa [Sa'd Musa Muragha], and Qadri.

At Hawsh Bardah, near Balabakk, Palestinian struggler Abu Akram [Musa 'Awwad], the officer in charge of the Fatah branch in Lebanon, declared at a press conference yesterday that the Fatah organization in Lebanon, with all its cadres, subdivisions and militia in the Lebanese arena, has joined the new revolutionary movement that has manifested itself since 10 May.

Abu Akram affirmed this decisive revolutionary action and strongly criticized the leadership of Yasir 'Arafat, denouncing in particular his attitude toward the new revolutionary movement and the irresponsible measures he has adopted to quell the new revolutionary movement. He said that the honorable strugglers within Fatah rejected the bargaining that the 'Arafat leadership imposed on them during the Beirut seige and opposed a withdrawal, despite the tight blockade. He pointed out that a number of cadres opposed this cowardly deal.

He declared: In announcing our joining the new revolutionary movement within Fatah, we affirm our determination to remain in our positions in Lebanon facing the enemy. We will not act like those who preferred comfort and basking on the shores and in the towns of the Arab countries, leaving the Palestinian camps defenseless.

He affirmed that those who want revolution must remain in the Al-Biqa' valley and northern Lebanon on the path of revolution for the liberation of Palestine. He affirmed the confidence that he and the Fatah organization in Lebanon have in the command committee of the revolutionary movement in Fatah.

According to a report we received from Beirut yesterday evening, 28 officers and men of the Fatah organization in the Lebanese region have issued a statement affirming the decision they made on 28 May to join the new revolutionary movement within Fatah. They affirmed their adherance to their guns and to the continuation of the armed struggle for liberation. They declared their rejection of all capitulationist solutions headed by the Reagan plan, the Fes resolution, the Palestinian-Jordanian contacts and negotiations, and the contacts made with the regimes of the Stable David and Zionist circles.

They reiterated their refusal to withdraw from Lebanon, affirming the need to rally the destitute revolutionary forces and to concentrate them in the face of the enemy. The statement is signed by the following:

1. Musa 'Awwad, alias Abu Akram, officer in charge of the Fatah organization in the Lebanese region and member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council.

2. 'Abd al-Fattah Sulayman, secretary for West Beirut.

3. Hasan Salih Hasan, secretary for the Jabal area.

4. Fu'ad 'Awwad, secretary for the Sidon area.

5. Lutfi Mahmud, secretary for the Tyre area.

6. Major Khalil Jamal, secretary for the student sector.

7. Major Hawwari, secretary for the youth sector.

8. Major Anwar 'Abd al-Latif, secretary for the Az-Zahrani and An-Nabatiyah sector.

9. Mustafa Al-Husayni, secretary for the western region.

10. Fakhir al-As'ad, member of the Jabal area.

11. Nabhan ash-Shaykh, member of the Beirut area.

12. Captain Sayf at-Ta'mari, member of the eastern region.

13. First Lieutenant Mahmud Al-Hasan, member of the Tyre area.

14. Salim Nasr, member of the Beirut area.

15. 'Ali 'Atwan, member of the Beirut main area, Sabrah, and Shatila.

16. Yunis 'Awdah, member of the Burj al-Barajinah area.

17. Muhammad Kabbarah, member of the Sabrah and Shatila region.

18. Major Samih Muhammad Ahmad, member of the main region.

19. Ibrahim al-Husari, commander of the emergency squad.

20. Abu Adham, secretary of the Sabrah branch.

21. Samiyah Mahmud Turki, officer in charge of the women's organization in Beirut.

22. Mahmud Muhammad Ahmad, military officer in charge.

23. Major Muhammad Mahmud, commander of the Jabal military district.

24. Salim Salih, member of the main area.

25. Muhammad Mustafa Hasan, member of the Al-Biqa' area.

26. Husayn Hamiyah, secretary of the western Balabakk branch.

27. 'Isam 'Aqil, military officer in charge of the western axis of Balabakk.

[no name No 28 received]

World press and news agency correspondents who came from Damascus to cover this event noted that all Fatah military positions in an area 50 km from the Syrian-Lebanese border to the Al-Biqa' valley are practically under the command of the command Committee of the revolutionary movement of Fatah.

### Saudis Urge Syria To Allow Fatah Freedom

*NC311322 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 31 May 83*

[Text] According to information received by the Voice of Lebanon, Saudi Arabia has expressed its annoyance with what is happening in Al-Biqa' regarding the Palestinians. It warned the Syrian authorities against the stupidity of the continuation of the current division within Fatah.

According to this information, Saudi Arabia has succeeded in persuading Damascus to permit 'Arafat's followers to take up positions in northern Lebanon and to enjoy the right of independent decision, provided the Palestinians make no moves that will have adverse effects on Syria.

### PLO Radio Rejects Shultz Statement on Al-Biqa'

*JN311935 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 May 83*

[PLO radio correspondent's commentary]

[Text] Brothers, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has stated that the tension prevailing over the Israeli and Syrian confrontation lines in Al-Biqa' in recent days has abated. We do not know whether the U.S. secretary of state was speaking about a temporary state of cautious quiet or whether he expects a long lull without any incidents.

The truth is that it is not easy for us to receive the same information and to have contacts that are available to the State Department, particularly on as exploisve and complicated matter as troop buildups and tension in the Al-Biqa'. We, however, can confirm that none of the factors which influence the situation in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' — essentially a Syrian security area — has changed.

The direct cause of the tension which the U.S. secretary of state believes has abated is the so-called Lebanese-Israeli agreement. More specifically, the direct cause of the tension stems from the harm done by this agreement to Lebanon's safety and security, to Syria's interests and security, and to the Palestinian people's cause, which is the major, primary cause of the conflict and of the tension in the Middle East. The tension also stems from the right to invasion and to security and political and economic gains and privileges which the agreement grants to Israel.

We can deduce, without difficulty, from the above that U.S. policy in the region has created the current tension in Al-Biqa', which extends beyond Al-Biqa' and Lebanon. This policy dictated the contents of the agreement and, before that, made the Israeli invasion possible by supplying weapons, making political contacts, and giving the green light for the military operation itself.

In spite of the impression which Shultz' statement may give, we do not believe that U.S. policy has changed or can change that easily. We also do not believe that the reasons which made Syria reject the agreement have been eliminated. The Palestinian revolution still believes that the threats posed by this agreement, or by the possibility that it will be implemented, persist, if they are not intensifying. One cannot believe that the enemy's mobilization and readiness to defend the results of the invasion and to follow it up will decrease. Therefore, it likely that Shultz' statement seeks to allay fears but will have no effect in the long run.

It is evident that Washington is not inclined toward a lasting calm, as all of the U.S.-Israeli objectives in the region have not yet been achieved. If an explosion in the situation at present does not suit Washington and its Israeli tool now, it may tomorrow. The regrettable thing is that the Arabs always tend to fall into the U.S.-Israeli trap which times the explosion, despite the fact that they have suffered from the consequences of such a policy in the past.

### PLO's Ad-Dajani Ponders U.S. Mideast Policy

*PM272249 Cairo Al-Ahram in Arabic 25 May 83 p 7*

[Article by Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani, PLO Executive Committee member: "Arab Confrontation Strategy: U.S. Policy Between One Test and Another"]

[Excerpts] U.S. policy in our area plays a role in the course of events which is an influential as Israeli policy, if not more so. So there is need for a pause to ponder this factor in order to answer several questions: What are the outlines of U.S. policy in our area and how did this policy deal with the opportunity to reach a just peace that emerged after the Lebanon war and why was this opportunity almost lost?

We must find a clear answer to these questions in order to be able to answer a question that concerns us, which is: How should we Arabs deal with U.S. policy with precise and accurate Arab calculations?

This discussion of U.S. policy in the area comes after Secretary of State George Shultz concluded a visit to several Arab countries and Israel and achieved a draft agreement that would, as we anticipated, achieve a limited withdrawal. We expected it to be the kind of agreement that would not change the course of events but would pacify and calm troubled souls.

We are now looking at the Syrian attitude toward the draft agreement after Syria heard George Shultz' explanation during his visit to Damascus, because this attitude directly affects the implementation of the agreement in view of the fact that Israel made its withdrawal conditional upon the withdrawal of Syrian and Palestinian forces.

Therefore, we should expect the "solution" in Lebanon to be delayed and to see in the next few weeks talks between Syria and Lebanon and a further U.S. move toward Syria. In the meantime several Arab and international factors will interact and U.S. policy will undergo a test of another kind, just as in the past months Israeli policy underwent a test. This situation necessitates an answer to the questions being raised about this policy.

We need no great effort to find the outlines of the U.S. policy in the Arab homeland, particularly with regard to the Arab-Israeli

conflict. It is a clear policy. We have a document before us that contains these outlines, namely President Reagan's speech of 1 September 1982. Let us examine it. It says the United States feels the need to exert efforts with the aim of laying the foundation for a comprehensive peace in the area that would be in the form of a U.S. "peace initiative" addressed to the peoples of the Middle East who have been suffering for a long time — that is both the Arab peoples and the Israelis.

Explaining the motives behind this move, it speaks about the strategic importance of the Middle East for the United States and U.S. strategic interests. It also mentions the fact that the greater part of the world economy is linked to the stability of the strife-torn Middle East and about the "traditional humanitarian interests that dictate to us the need to make efforts to solve conflicts peacefully." Thus in its talk it combines the language of interests with that of ethics.

The document defines two principal issues that need to be dealt with: The first is "confronting the strategic threat to the area represented by the Soviet Union and its client states." The second is "the peace process between Israel and the neighboring Arab countries." Obviously, U.S. policy links the two problems and is concerned with the second one on the grounds that the Arab-Israeli conflict has opened the door to a Soviet role in the area which it feels threatens its interests.

The United States believes it has a special responsibility to establish peace, as no other country can deal with the principal parties to the conflict on the basis of trust and confidence. For this reason it addressed these parties and calls on Israel "to make it clear that the security it is aspiring to can be achieved only through genuine peace that requires farsightedness and courage." It calls on the Palestinian people "to accept that their political aspirations are irrevocably linked to recognizing Israel's right to a secure future." It calls on the Arab countries "to accept Israel as an existing reality in that peace and justice can be achieved only through direct, fair, and difficult negotiations."

The new U.S. attitudes toward the basic issues are stated as follows:

Autonomy: "There must be a period during which the Palestinian inhabitants of the West bank and Gaza will enjoy full autonomy over their own affairs, and sufficient consideration should be given to the principles of the autonomy of the inhabitants of the occupied territories and their legitimate security demands. The aim of this transitional period, which is to last 5 years and which will begin after free elections to choose a Palestinain authority for autonomy, is to prove that the Palestinians are capable of ruling themselves and that such autonomy does not constitute a threat to Israel."

The settlements: "The United States will not support the exploitation of any more land for the purpose of the building of settlements during the transitional period. In fact the freezing of settlement-building immediately would more than any other measure create the confidence required to widen the scope of those participating in these talks."

The Palestinian state, annexation to Israel, and linkage to Jordan: "The United States will not support the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza. It will not support its annexation or total control over it by Israel as there is another way to peace. Agreement on the final status of these two areas should be through negotiations based on give and take. But the United States strongly believes that autonomy for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza linked to Jordan provides the best opportunity for a just and firm peace."

Exchange of land for peace: "We base our stands evenhandedly on the principle that the Arab-Israeli conflict should be solved through negotiations involving the exchange of land for peace, an attempt which is provided for by Security Council Resolution 242. The U.S. stand is based on the principle that in return for the establishment of peace Resolution 242 shall be applied to all the parties, including the West Bank and Gaza. When negotiations take place between Jordan and Israel regarding the question of borders, it is our view that the size of the land which Israel is to be asked to relinquish should to a large extent be in proportion to the amount of genuine peace achieved and to the normalization of relations and the security arrangements offered in return."

Jerusalem: "Finally, we are still convinced of the need for Jerusalem to remain undivided, but its final status should be decided through negotiations."

The United States concludes by explaining the attitude it will adopt during the negotiations in a manner that draws attention. It says: "During the future negotiations the United States will support stands that appear to it to be fair and reasonable and compromise solutions that are expected to lead to a sound agreement. We will also submit our detailed proposals when we believe that they can be useful. Let everybody know that the United States will oppose any proposal from any party at any stage of the negotiations that would threaten Israel's security. The U.S. commitment to Israel's security is fir..., and so is mine...."

We have sought to review the outlines of U.S. policy in the language of those who formulated it and in detail so as to make it easier for us to answer the questions. The conclusion we draw from the review is that it is a policy that seeks an exclusive hand in the process of establishing peace in the Middle East and wishes to seize an opportunity which it believes exists. President Reagan often spoke about this opportunity and his intention not to let it be missed.

In reviewing this policy one is amazed by its contradictions, just as one is amazed by its concepts and the logic that governs parts of it.

It speaks about the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and just demands, yet it avoids stipulating the right to self-determination and confines its action to the establishment of full Palestinian autonomous rule in the West Bank and Gaza that goes through an interim period during which two vague matters are put to the test, namely proving that the Palestinians are capable of ruling

themselves and that such rule does not constitute a threat to Israel's security. It then rules that the future shall not produce a Palestinian state at the end of the transitional period and wants the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza to participate in the negotiations. It is a condition that this should be carried out in accordance with an extremely complex formula under which the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people is shunned. Yet this representative is requested to accept all this and negotiate with Jordan regarding it. The United States wants to establish peace on the basis of exchanging land for peace, yet it admits the existence of Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza. It merely expresses the hope that the building of such settlements will be frozen and openly says that the steps to peace should be combined with normalization and satisfaction of Israel's security demands. It also tries to ignore the international situation by insisting on dealing with the matter exclusively while it is incapable of doing so.

These contradictions attracted the attention of the quarters concerned and were discussed with the U.S. Administration, which gave explanations that were also full of contradictions. An example of these is Shultz' message to the European countries on the U.S. plan and what the Arab seven-member committee and other Arab delegations heard in Washington. The U.S. Administration was annoyed by the explanations sought by the Arab parties concerned and by their comments on the plan. It expressed its annoyance by repeating the phrase "take it or leave it" when refusing suggestions for any change.

It was not possible for the Arab quarters to deal with the U.S. plan in its present state, particularly since Israel hastened to reject it and translated this rejection into practical measures. Therefore, some of these quarters sought discussions with the United States in order to find out what guarantees could be offered with regard to its intention to achieve Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza.

It is a known fact today that the U.S. Administration gave two guarantees: the achievement of Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon at the earliest possible moment and before the peace process for the West Bank and Gaza begins and the freezing of settlement-building in the event Jordan agrees to join the process. Some people were confident and optimistic while others were not. It was reiterated in quiet diplomatic circles that the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon would take place before the end of 1982, but soon the date was delayed month after month, and with the passage of time the credibility of the United States among the confident ones was shaking and gradually weakening until it almost vanished.

In the light of all this we can say, in response to the second question, that in its policy the United States dealt with the opportunity to reach a just peace in a manner that threatened the loss of this opportunity, whether this was on the theoretical level by the ideas it put forward or the practical level by its behavior in Lebanon. The United States emerged from this test with its credibility among those who were confident and optimistic at its nadir and its political image both in the area and in the United States itself shaken.

Perhaps the most serious result of the test is the question about the real "desire" of the United States to reach a just peace in the area and its real "ability" to achieve such a peace. The preliminary answer to this question casts doubts on U.S. "ability" to do anything useful and, therefore, negates the idea of its exclusive handling. This fact explains the renewed talk among those who were once optimistic about a settlement through an international conference — talk that arouses particular sensitivity in the U.S. Administration.

U.S. policy, now, in the short term, is entering a new "test" of another kind in Lebanon following Syria's rejection of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. We must watch events and be prepared for any surprises. In the meantime we mus realize that the course of events in the medium term has been defined and that we will be facing a new Israeli war against us. This requires the immediate drawing up of an Arab strategy and particularly calls for U.S. policy to be dealt with in accordance with precise Arab calculations, a subject that deserves a special article.

## Radio Praises Palestinian Support in Syria

*JN011958 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1608 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] Our kinfolk and masses of our heroic Palestinian people in Syria: As our kinfolk in the occupied territories have been prominent in heroism, revolution, revolt, raising the banners of Palestine and martyrdom for the revolution, you, our kinfolk, sons of Palestine in Syria, have been prominent in the same manner. You have participated and fought in all the revolution's battles. You have offered martyrs in 'Urqub, southern Lebanon, the Al-Biqa', the occupied territories, the heights and valleys of Mount Hermon, and the Golan. You have offered blood which is purer than innocence itself to water the land of Palestine and the Arabs.

Our kinfolk in Syria, you have always been the revolution's heart, mind, lifeline in its daily activities. When some elements, whose links are well known to you, occupied some of the Palestinian revolution's offices, you took the opportunity to reiterate your genuine membership in the revolution and in Fatah, which has entrenched the traditions of a real democracy of which our enemies speak even more than our friends.

You have spoken up, our kinfok in Syria, and expressed your stands as well as the conscience of our entire people. Life should always witness such honorable and noble stands. You made it clear that the entire Palestinian people are with the revolution and with Fatah under its leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. You made it clear that you are in favor of the democratic dialogue that characterizes our Palestinian life, speech, and criticism. This dialogue solves our differences.

Our sisters and mothers, the sisters of martyrs and the mothers of heroes, took a stand through which they stressed that Fatah's course and leadership are still worthy and will continue to be

entrusted with Fatah's march initiated by the blood of the martyrs.The sisters and the mothers in Damascus said: We are with Fatah because it is with Palestine. We are with our leadership which fought in the longest Arab-Zionist war in Lebanon and in Beirut. This leadership always leads the fighters in all battles.

Our Palestinian masses in Syria spoke up and made it clear: We are against custodianship, we are against imposters who intrude upon our struggle and the blood of our martyrs, such as the hireling sergeant of Libya, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Our sisters and mothers as well as our people in the Occupied land, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, and the camps in Lebanon told Abu 'Ammar: We will continue to fight with you. If you want to cross this sea, we will cross it with you. We will fight with you on the path to liberating Palestine and establishing our own independent Palestinian state, whose capital city is Jerusalem.

Greetings to you, sons of our Palestinian people in Syria, the occupied land, Jordan, Iraq, Egypt, and all the lands of diaspora in the Arab world and elsewhere. Greetings to you, militant sisters and mothers, for you have given a bright, historic example of courage and heroism. You spoke up inside the revolution's offices and in the camps. You made it clear: No to custodianship; No to subservience. You are following the example of our brave mothers and sisters who are facing the Zionist occupation in southern Lebanon and the occupied land. The Palestinian stand is one, and will continue to be so, rallying around the sole legitimate leadership.

Glory to you, Palestinian people, people of heroism, people of sacrifice.

### SANA: PLO's Abu Mayzar Warns of 'Hot Summer'

*JN012120 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1930 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] Damascus, 1 Jun (SANA) — 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, the PLO Executive Committee official spokesman, has announced that the committee had studied the explosive situation in [words indistinct] result of this, study its stand alongside Syria in one trench in any battle imposed on it. In reply to journalists' questions here, Abu Mayzar added: Our confidence is great that we will not be alone and that all forces of progress and liberation in the world, foremost among them the friendly USSR, will stand alongside us.

Abu Mayzar said: Any Israeli adventure will be stoutly confronted. Any war imposed by Israel will be costly, with tens of thousands of victims.

Abu Mayzar said: It has become clear that the Israeli enemy is intensifying and escalating its massing of troops in Al-Biqa' and the Golan. Our reports prove that the enemy's army is in a state of maximum alert, has called up men as old as 60, and that the Arab workers at the contact lines have been given indefinite, unpaid leave. Abu Mayzar said that this is the enemy's habit when it is preparing for new aggression and that the same thing took place prior to the aggression against Lebanon in June of last year.

Abu Mayzar said: We shall witness a very hot summer in Al-Biqa' and other places. It will be hot militarily and politically.

Abu Mayzar warned that the situation in the region has become very explosive and that the United States is instigating Israel to carry out a new adventure. He said: If this adventure takes place, its results will not be restricted to Al-Biqa' and the Golan, but will go further to affect the entire region. He added: The results of the explosion will also go beyond the region itself, and he who thinks that he is far from the blaze of the battle, whether he is in the Gulf or in North Africa, is mistaken.

Abu Mayzar called on the Arabs to increase their awareness, alertness, and readiness, and stressed that, if the explosion takes place, it will redraw the political map of the Middle East.

Abu Mayzar expressed confidence that the attempts of Israel and the United States to put the Middle East under their protection will fail and that the continued U.S. encouragement of Israel, its provision of Israel with the military and financial means for aggression, its continued disavowal of the Palestinian people's national and inalienable rights, and Israel's occupation of the Arab territories, makes the United States fully responsible for what is taking plae and for what will take place in the future.

### AL-WATAN: Syrian President Working for Front Meeting

*GF011236 Doha QNA in Arabic 0905 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Jun (QNA) — An Arab diplomatic source has said that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad will visit Algeria following his current visit to Libya, which began yesterday, within the framework of current efforts on many levels to revive the Steadfastness Front. In a statement to Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Watan* today, the source said that the Syrian president's tour is aimed at providing the grounds for holding an emergency meeting of the front's leaders after eliminating the current differences among some of its members.

The source expected a counciliation meeting to be held in Tripoli or Damascus. The goal of this emergency meeting will be to adopt a unified stance to confront the rapid developments in the region in light of specific Israeli threats following the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

It is known that the Steadfastness Front includes Syria, Algeria, Libya, and the PDRY, in addition to the PLO.

**Kuwaiti Minister: OPEC Production 16 Million Barrels**
*GF011324 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Jun (WAKH) — Kuwaiti Petroleum Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah has announced that OPEC's daily oil production is currently about 16 million barrels.

In a statement published by the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Watan* today, the Kuwaiti minister expected production during the last quarter of the year to rise to 18 million barrels as a result of the improving economy of the industrial states and the expected depletion of their reserves.

Shaykh as-Sabah attributed the increase in production to the discipline of OPEC members. He also noted that claims by some newspapers about a lack of discipline are untrue. He explained that some newspapers are pleased to sow discord among OPEC members. He added that such newspapers exaggerate any contract made by any OPEC member with other countries and misinterpret it.

He added: Our close observation of the market indicates that we have no reason to suspect the attitude of any country.

## GULF AFFAIRS

### GCC Oil Ministers To Meet in At-Ta'if

*GF011400 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1220 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] Riyadh, 1 Jun (WAKH) — Reports from Riyadh say that contacts are now taking place among GCC petroleum ministers in order to hold an extraordinary conference during the month of Ramadan [June-July] in At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia. A QNA report from Riyadh said that during the conference, the ministers will discuss coordinating their stands toward the world market in view of the current and future changes in the supply and demand of the market. They will also discuss the various petroleum affairs of the GCC states and their relations with international petroleum affairs especially with regard to OPEC resolutions on prices and production.

The ministers will also discuss the status of petroleum revenues in the council's states and their relationship with the formation of a financial policy in view of the reduction in these revenues.

The report added that the ministers will also discuss the efforts of the GCC ministerial committee to stop the oil leaking from the Iranian Nowruz oil wells in the Gulf.

## KUWAIT

### PLO's Salah Khalaf Departs Kuwait for Moscow

*LD011222 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1202 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] Kuwait 1 Jun (KUNA) — Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of the Central Committee of the Palestine National Liberation movement, Fatah, left Kuwait today for Moscow on an official visit to the Soviet Union which will last several days. According to his announcemement yesterday Khalaf will discuss with Soviet officials increased military and political support for the PLO, the situation in Lebanon, and other important issues. Khalaf is accompanied by a delegation which includes: Khalid al-Hasan, alias Abu as-Sa'id; Mahmud Abbas, alias Abu Mazin; and Abbas Zaki. He was seen off by Fatah Central Committee member Salim as-Za'nun, alias Abu al-Adib, and by the head of the PLO office in Kuwait, 'Awni Bittash.

## OMAN

### Foreign Minister on PDRY Relations, GCC Issues

*GF281600 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 28 May 83*

[Text] Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, the minister of state for foreign affairs, said that the GCC countries have taken a big step in the field of security cooperation. In a press statement made this morning, he added that the GCC interior ministers are currently putting the final touches on the bases for security cooperation, and that the security bodies in the GCC countries have actually started carrying out their missions in the manner that will serve the joint security of the member-states.

The minister of state for foreign affairs stressed that the GCC states now have a new experience in the means of safeguarding security and stability. He indicated that putting an end to ongoing conflicts in the region will help to reinforce stability in it because the GCC states look forward to constructive and fruitful cooperation in an atmosphere of security and stability.

Answering a question about the first principles agreement between the Sultanate and the PDRY, he said that the implementation of the agreement is proceeding according to plan and it has not faced any difficulties. He said contacts are made from time to time between the Sultanate and the countries concerned. He added that the GCC, which fosters the agreement, dispatched a friendship committee to Aden and upon its return, the committee submitted a report that showed the good intention of all parties and their desire to establish better relations between the Gulf states and the PDRY. He stressed that we in the Sultanate of Oman look forward to more natural relations with the PDRY and have the strong desire to continue dialogue with its officials and expand the sphere of cooperation between our countries as much as possible.

He also stressed that the Sultanate and the PDRY implemented their commitments in accordance with the agreement that was signed between them. Mr Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah expressed the hope that relations between both countries would continue on the bases of peaceful coexistence and nonintervention in each other's internal affairs

And about the Sultanate's relations with Algeria, he said that the Sultanate will do all it can in order to develop relations with fraternal Algeria considering that it is an Arab country that has its role and duties in the Arab world. He expressed the hope that these relations would help Arab solidarity and unity.

Commenting on a united military force in order to defend the GCC states, he denied that the GCC states are planning to establish such force. However, he noted that there are some efforts to establish units to defend any GCC country that is subjected to a foreign threat. He said these measures are in force and studies have actually been made although some technical and military issues still require additional studies and consultations.

Concerning the oil slick formed by the oil leaking from Iranian oil wells, he said that the GCC states are continuing their efforts to reach an agreement that would permit the start of efforts to combat the slick and stop the leakage of oil from the wells. He noted that the efforts of the GCC states in this regard are based on finding a mutual understanding and on a solution acceptable to both Iran and Iraq in a manner that will secure the interests of all in the region, and this solution has already been welcomed by both Tehran and Baghdad.

And as to the Lebanese crisis, the minister of state for foreign affairs said the stand of the GCC countries on this crisis is based on the fact that legitimate Lebanese authority has accepted the agreement and that this will achieve the withdrawal of all foreign

troops from Lebanon. He said this due to Lebanon's circumstances, which are understood by the GCC states, and in order to achieve a withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon and appreciate its circumstances and problems.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### King Fahd Speech on Foreign Press Allegations

*GF020630 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Speech delivered by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz at King Sa'ud University on 1 June — recorded]

[Excerpts] In truth, I do not know what to say. However, I can say that I have lived with this university since it was established. Not only have I contributed to its educational development, but some brothers have contributed as well.

We know that there is a blackout and delusion in the world about Saudi Arabia. The reason is political. Why should this country develop, run its own course, and build itself with its sons' hands? This does not concern us in any way. It is regrettable that correspondents for the international press are in Saudi Arabia and from time to time send reports to their newspapers and magazines contrary to the truth.

Of course, we know why this happens and we know that there are certain plots and designs against this country. I once again say that we do not pay any attention to such things that do not reflect the truth and reality. It is good sometimes to invite specialized world figures in the field of education, industry, and agriculture as well as thinkers. Perhaps such people can be misled by things reported on Saudi Arabia. But when they arrive in this country and see its immense achievements in a few years' time, 9 or 10 years to be specific, they will discover the truth and tangible facts. Then they will understand that what is being reported about this country is false and is due to political reasons and certain designs. What concerns us primarily as citizens is that we should not pay attention in any way to such things because whether we like it or not, the enemy is an enemy regardless of circumstances.

The Arab nation in particular is in a position which probably cannot be defended because it is not favorable. However, it is a situation which must be exploited in the best way. Perhaps it is wrong for the foreigner to believe that the Arab nation is disunited and fragmented. It is true and we cannot deny that there are to a great extent Arab problems and differences in views. But I personally explain this situation by saying that each of us is seeking the best way. If the Arab nation's enemies believe that the Arab nation will not be united and unanimous, they are wrong.

The day will soon come when the Arab nation will be united and then every Arab — be he a leader or a citizen — will understand that one's duty is to rally around the others. As a result of this, the Arab nation will become a strong force in the East and the West. I once again affirm that we cannot claim there is Arab unity which every sincere Arab citizen is aspiring for. We, in this country, depend on God and then on our righteous faith. We are not harmed by those hostile to us or by those who want to impair this country. We fully believe that the progress we have achieved in this short period of time is because this country fully adheres to its righteous Islamic faith.

We also fully believe that there will be no victory for the Islamic nation — Arab and non-Arab — except by adhering to the Islamic faith. We also know that the enemies of the Islamic faith are not few in numbers but that they are strong. They believe that Islamic unity will probably affect them or will be a competitive force. As Muslims, this does not concern us because we hold to our faith.

At the same time, they will understand that they cannot escape from respecting the Islamic faith and nation. The Arab nation is the cradle of the Islamic faith.

### Crown Prince Reportedly To Visit Libya

*LD020834 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0743 GMT 2 Jun 83*

[Text] Kuwait 2 Jun (KUNA) — Saudi Crown Prince [and Deputy Prime Minister] 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz will visit the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah early next week, the Kuwaiti newspaper *Ar-Ra'y Al-'Amm* reports. The visit is part of the contacts and consultations between Arab capitals in light of the situation in Lebanon and in the region.

### Riyadh on Continued Israeli Presence in Lebanon

*LD011447 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 May 83*

[Commentary by Husayn al-Askari]

[Text] Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said his country will consider the agreement it signed with the enemy's government cancelled or suspended if the Israeli forces do not withdraw from Lebanon.

It appears that the failure to reach a solution to the continuation of the presence of the Israeli forces in the agreement providing for the withdrawal of the enemy's forces from Lebanese territories has made the enemy more concerned and afraid of the unknown, particularly since its human and material losses are growing as a result of its refusal to implement the withdrawal agreement, a fact which prompted the enemy's minister of war to say that Israel is not prepared to bear any kind of war of attrition in the Al-Biqa'. It is clear that what the enemy's minister of war means by this is that the ring is tightening around the Israeli military presence in Lebanese territories, which the enemy invaded with the aim of burning the house with all its occupants in order to create a new situation; namely, to impose its will by force not just on Lebanon alone, but also on the Arab nation, because the enemy is aware of Lebanon's position — land and people — with regard to the Arab confrontation.

Now that the enemy has realized that Lebanon will not allow it to impose such areality, it has begun to sense the gravity of the situation and to be cautious of the unknown, which will be more

dangerous if the enemy insists on staying in Lebanon against the will of the Lebanese who, government and people, refuse to let the enemy settle its accounts with the Arab nation at Lebanon's expense.

Hence the Lebanese prime minister's statement that his country will consider the agreement with Israel as cancelled or suspended unless Israel withdraws from Lebanon comes as a strong reply to the enemy who was temporarily intoxicated, sensing that it had triumphed over Lebanon in particular and over the Arab nation in genera. This reply stresses to the enemy its miscalculation.

### Riyadh Stresses Need for PLO-Arab Unity

*LD012155 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Analysis by 'Abdallah Sulayman al-Khurayyis]

[Text] The painful split in the Palestinian resistence — especially in the Fatah movement, which is the backbone of the PLO — has pleased Israeli circles and overshadowed all other events in the Arab arena, which is encumbered with many preoccupations. The Arab nation is stupified by this split, especially since the current very sensitive and critical situation requires the closing of ranks more than ever before in the history of the Palestinian armed organization, which is entrusted by the Palestinian masses to perform one mission: to regain their usurped legitimate rights.

Amid Arab amazement at this development, which threatens to blow apart the Palestinian entity, sincere Arab voices at various levels have called for the containment of the situation, for wisdom, and for the settlement of the differences by the method with which all family disputes are settled. Because of the activities of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, (?there is now hope) that the differences can be settled. This is indeed what has happened. He wants to remedy the situation and has been in the Al-Biqa' valley for the past 2 weeks for two important reasons: first, to try to heal the rift in the Fatah front, the biggest fedayeen organization; and second, because the Israeli military concentrations in that region categorically confirm that a new war is about to break out in the near future between the Israeli and Syrian forces there.

It is true that the past few days have witnessed a widening of the rift inside Fatah. Some reports have even said that a part of the [word indistinct] has joined the opposition group. However, despite all this the differences have not reached a point where the two sides could clash, praise be to God.

Arab concern over and efforts to contain the dispute have continued. His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has expressed his utmost concern about the differences among the units of the Palestinian resistence, which with their Syrian brothers are facing the Israeli enemy, the only one who benefits from these differences. His majesty (?hopes) that the leaders of the resistance groups will, on the basis of their Arab, Palestinian, and Islamic responsibility, abandon their differences, close ranks, and clear the air so as to face together all the [words indistinct] challenges in the history of the Palestinian and Arab issues. This is a sincere call from his majesty the king. We hope that it will be fulfilled, because the current Arab situation requires that Arab policies be united in order to treat the nation's problems.

Reports from the Lebanese Al-Biqa' region say that the Palestinian rift has actually began to narrow. The schism has been gradually narrowed on its way to [word indistinct].

The latest news says that the Syrian Government has made moves to calm down the situation created by the differences inside Fatah. In any case, observers believe that the highest objectives linking the brothers in struggle will prevail and that logic, wisdom, and insight will resolve the differences among the sons of the resistence groups. However, there is a strong feeling and a pressing demand that [words indistinct] now and as early as possible, because a minute of [words indistinct] the present situation constitutes a real opportunity which Israel which will not hesitate to seize against the Arab side, not only in the Al-Biqa' valley and southern Lebanon, but possibly beyond. The Palestinian brothers must realize this [words indistinct].

## UAE

### Iranian Foreign Ministry Official Concludes Visit

#### Discusses Relations With President

*GF010816 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] Mr Sorush, head of the Political Department at the Foreign Ministry, arrived in Abu Dhabi yesterday. He held talks with the UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan on bilateral relations and cooperation.

#### Departs for Kuwait

*GF010840 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0700 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 Jun (WAKH) — 'Abbas Sorush, head of the Political Department at the Iranian Foreign Ministry, left Abu Dhabi for Kuwait today following a 1-day visit to the UAE. During the visit, the Iranian official met with Surur ibn Muhammad, chief of the UAE president's office. They discussed bilateral relations, current developments in the region, and efforts being made for removing the oil slick.

## YAR

### President Salih Receives Indian Foreign Minister

*GF011752 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the People's General Congress, received at the presidential house this afternoon A.A. Rahim, Indian minister of state for external affairs, who is currently visiting the YAR. During the meeting, they discussed relations between the two friendly countries and peoples.

The meeting was attended by Brother 'Ali Lutf ath-Thawr, minister of foreign affairs and member of the Standing Committee, and by Dr 'Abd ad-Da'im (Mubariz), director of the Political Department at the Foreign Ministry.

Following the meeting the Indian minister made statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY in which he said: I conveyed to His Excellency Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the People's General Congress, the greetings and con gratulations of Indian Prime Minister Madame Indira Gandhi on the occasion of his re-election as president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces for another term. We also explained during the meeting India's views on international issues and found that the views of the two countries on these issues were indentical. He added that during the meeting the two sides reviewed cooperation relations between the two countries and means of developing them. In concluding his statement he expressed extreme satisfaction at his visit to the YAR.

### Mubarak Comments on Lebanon at NDP Meeting

*NC011527 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Excerpts] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak met this morning with members of the NDP'S parliamentary body in the People's Assembly and in the Consultative Council of lower Egypt's governorates. The meeting was attended by Mustafa Khalil, deputy party leader for external affairs; Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, party secretary general and prime minister; People's Assembly Speaker Sufi Abu Talib; Consultative Council Speaker Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim; deputy prime ministers, ministers, and members of the NDP's General Secretariat.

The lower Egyptian governorates whose members President Mubarak met with are: Cairo, Al-Qalyubiyah, Al-Munufiyah, Al-Gharbiyah, Damiatta, Ad-Daqahliyah, Ash-Sharqiyah, Al-Buhayrah, Alexandria, Suez, Isma'ilia, Port Sa'id, North Sinai, and South Sinai.

Following the president's meeting with the political leaderships, Minister of State for Information Safwat ash-Sharif made a statement in which he said:

[Begin recording] The president said Lebanon has signed an agreement with Israel and on the basis of this agreement, the Israeli withdrawal will be implemented and all foreign forces will withdraw from Lebanon. The president added that all the Arabs should support Lebanon in regaining its independence, legitimacy, and sovereignty over all its territory. Lebanon should become capable of fully controling its territory.

The president warned against concentrating on the Lebanese issue at the expense of the Palestinian issue. The president said: I call on the Arab nation to disregard its differences, unite, and reach an agreement in the interest of the Palestinian issue so the Arab issue would not be changed from the issue of the West Bank and Gaza Strip to the issue of conflict over Lebanese territory. Israel entered Lebanon as an invader; therefore, it should withdraw. The Syrian forces entered Lebanon according to an Arab decision and upon Lebanon's request; hence, all the justifications for this presence have disappeared.

The president expounded on the Israeli-Syrian escalation operations and the superpowers' stance. He said: We hope the Arab states will follow the course of reason and logic on the basis of sound and logical thinking in their peoples' interests. War is an easy word but its effects are destructive. Only the peoples which have suffered the scourges of war can realize these effects. I warn against any irresponsible rashness which would subject the Arab land and dignity to danger. Egypt rings the alarm of danger on the basis of its awareness and reasoning. The higher interests of Egypt and the Egyptian people will forever be kept higher than all other considerations. [end recording]

### Mubarak Receives Maldivian Visitors 1 Jun

*NC010921 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0840 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jun (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has received a message from Maldivian President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom. Mubarak received the message today when he received Maldivian Minister of Education Mohamed Zaheer Hussain and the Maldivian president's adviser, Mohamed Rashid Ibrahim, who are currently visiting Cairo.

The meeting was attended by Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi, deputy prime minister for public services and minister of state for education and scientific research.

The Maldivian minister arrived in Cairo on Monday on a 3-day visit to Egypt.

### Minister Departs 1 June

*NC012140 Cairo MENA in English 2136 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] Cairo, June 1 (MENA) — Maldives Minister of Education Mohamed Zaheer Hussain, and Mohamed Rashid Ibrahim, adviser to President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, left here tonight for Riyadh after a three-day visit.

In a pre-departure statement, Zaheer said he carries a message from President Husni Mubarak to President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom. Zaheer said that he delivered a message to President Mubarak from President Abdul Gayoom.

### Mubarak Receives U.S. Corporation Chief

*NC011520 Cairo MENA in English 1008 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] Cairo, June 1 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received this morning chairman of the board of sirectors of the American Standard Oil Company who is currently visiting here.

The meeting was attended by engineer 'Izz ad-Din Hilal, deputy prime minister for production and minister of petroleum, and engineer 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil, head of the general authority for petroleum.

### Ghali Sees Success for Addis Ababa OAU Summit

*NC010625 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2150 GMT 31 May 83*

[Text] Cairo, 31 May (MENA) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has declared that the forthcoming African summit conference is the last opportunity to prevent the collapse of the OAU. He drew attention to the fact that unless the conference, due to be held next week in Addis Ababa, succeeds, the OAU will collapse, and Africa will return to the factions and groupings which had prevailed prior to the organization's founding in May 1963.

In his statement to tomorrow's edition of *Al-Akhbar*, Dr Ghali affirms that Egypt will endeavor by all means to make the conference a success to preserve the organization's integrity. He said: I am confident that this conference will be a new beginning for the OAU at the level of joint action. He pointed out that the failure to convene an African summit conference last year was due mainly to the rejection by most of the African states of its convocation in Libya in view of that government's lack of respect

for the organization's charter and its violation of the principles of African unity.

On the possibility of the Addis Ababa conference succeeding in surmounting the obstacles which impeded the convocation of the African summit in Tripoli twice during the last year, Dr Ghali voiced optimism regarding the success of the conference due to the eagerness of the vast majority of the African states to make it a success and because of the states' realization that this is the last opportunity to rescue the OAU. Ghali added that the convening of the conference in Addis Ababa is an indication of our success in overcoming one of the biggest obstacles which had led to the failure to convene the conference in Tripoli. He said the stance of the countries which refused to attend the conference in Tripoli was not only because of their objection to the participation of the Saharan Republic but mainly because of their opposition to the convocation of the conference in a country which does not respect the OAU charter and whose policies contradict its principles.

Dr Ghali pointed out that the intensive contacts that were recently made by Egypt indicate that efforts to ensure the success of the Addis Ababa conference have been made and that our efforts in this respect have yielded good results.

Answering a question on the effect of the continuation of the differences over the Saharan Republic on the Addis Ababa summit, Ghali pointed out that many contacts have been made to reach a compromise and an agreement similar to the one reached by the African states prior to the attempt to convene the second Tripoli summit — which did not take place — according to which the Saharan Republic would voluntarily agree not to take part in the conference to allow the convening of the summit.

Dr Ghali indicated that if the Saharan Republic does not accept this, the Egyptian stand would be based on two main factors: one, Africa's interests and the need to preserve and rescue the OAU; and two, the stance of the majority of the African states, while taking into account that Egypt does not recognize the Saharan Republic and believes that the elements of a state, namely the region, the people, and the government are not available to it and that it consequently does not have the right to join the organization.

On Chad's participation in the conference, Ghali affirmed that Egypt only recognizes one Chadian government. It is the legitimate government presided over by President Hissein Habre. Ghali added that the OAU General Secretariat has extended an invitation to it to participate in the Addis Ababa meeting.

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the OAU, Dr Ghali spoke about the positive accomplishments of the organization, noting that among the most important is the fact that the organization has helped 18 African states to rid themselves of the imperialist yoke at both the military and political levels. He added that the organization is still exerting efforts, making contacts, and offering aid to SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] in its struggle for the independence of Namibia from the imperialist domination of the racist regime in South Africa.

Ghali added that the organization has made important achievements in the fields of economic, social, and cultural activities through its numerous institutions, technical committees, treaties, and specialized institutes.

Concerning the negative aspects of the OAU, Ghali pointed out that the organization has not succeeded in putting an end to interference in the internal affairs of some African states by other African states. It has also failed to close the continent's doors in the face of the new cold war, which has infiltrated into it with its serious effects. He also mentioned the organization's failure to arrest the deterioration of Africa's economic situation.

### Ghali Meets With African Envoys 1 June

*NC012032 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak will send messages to the heads of the African states outlining Egypt's stance on African issues and its desire to try to reach a settlement of all the conflicts that have led to impeding and weakening the OAU.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali will convey President Mubarak's messages to the African leaders during the African summit conference, which is due to be held in Addis Ababa next Monday.

In an exclusive statement to the radio correspondent, Dr Ghali said the coming week will witness a diplomatic move when President Mubarak will address the ILO and will visit the International Red Cross. President Mubarak will make a speech before the UNCTAD session in Belgrade, in addition to Egypt's participation in the African summit conference.

This move affirms the important role being played by Egypt in the international arena, and it also asserts that Egypt, while consolidating its relations with all countries, tries to bolster its relations with the international organizations that serve the international community's objectives.

Ghali added that the African summit conference is facing two problems: The Western Saharan problem and the Chadian problem. He said that regarding the first problem, Egypt has suggested that the Saharan Republic delegation not participate in the conference in order to allow the OAU to perform its responsibilities by convening the summit; a solution to the problem could then be reached. As for the Chadian problem, it can be solved through recognition of the legitimate government which is currently in power there.

Ghali affirmed that Egypt will exert its utmost efforts to preserve the OAU's objectives and principles, and to solve all the problems hindering it. He added that the African summit conference will witness a full coordination between the Egyptian and Sudanese delegations, particularly as it is the first summit conference following the actual implementation of the Integration Charter.

Dr Ghali said that following the conference's end, he will make a tour of a number of African states, during which he will hold

talks for bolstering Egyptian-African relations in the various fields.

Ghali tonight met with the African ambassadors in Cairo and briefed them on Egypt's stance regarding the problems facing the OAU. They also discussed coordination of stands prior to the convocation of the African summit conference in Addis Ababa.

### Ghali Visits Rome Prior to Addis Ababa Trip

*NC020809 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 2 Jun 83*

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali left Cairo for Rome this morning on a 1-day visit to Italy during which he will hold consultations with Italian officials on international topics of mutual interest. He will then leave Rome for Addis Ababa to attend the OAU summit conference which will begin on Monday.

### Defense Minister Abu Ghazalah Holds Paris Talks

*NC011631 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, today held several meetings with senior French military industry officials, particularly with Dassault aviation firm officials and officials of the Thomson Company's military department. Discussed at these meetings were French-Egyptian military cooperation, cooperation with the Egyptian military industry, and the possibiltiies of consolidating and bolstering this cooperation within the framework of the Egyptian policy aimed at realizing self-sufficiency in this field.

Field Marshal abu Ghazalah is due to meet this afternoon with French Defense Minsiter Charles Hernu.

### Abu Ghazalah, Hernu Meet

*NC012039 Cairo MENA in English 2025 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] Paris, June 1 (MENA) — Visiting Egyptian Deputy Premier and Defence and Military Production Minister Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah told the MENA correspondent here today he had discussed with Defence Minister Charles Hernu means to promote cooperation in the military production domains in Egypt.

"We have dealt with the relations existing between us, and I have found a good and great spirit in the field of cooperation in military production," he said at the end of his full-hour meeting with Hernu here today.

"We have also discussed problems existing in the Middle East and the risks to peace," he added.

"Cooperation is existing between us in an unlimited way," France's Defence Minister Charles Hernu said in reply to a question by a MENA correspondent on whether Abu Ghazalah's visit to France would lead to promotion of cooperation between the two countries.

Referring to Abu Ghazalah as a "dear friend", Hernu said he does not forget that Egypt was the first country he visited after assuming the defence portfolio.

He also mentioned the highly warm welcome he was accorded on his visit to Egypt.

### Military Production Minister Departs for Paris

*NC011302 Cairo MENA in English 1010 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] Cairo, June 1 (MENA) — Minister of State for Military Production Engineer Jamal ad-Din as-Sayyid Ibrahim left here this morning for Paris for a few days' visit to France.

Deputy Premier and Minister of Defence and Military Production Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah is currently on a visit to France for talks with Chales Hernu, French defence minister.

### France To Provide Mirage-2000 Aircraft

*PM011156 Cairo Al-Ahram in Arabic 30 May 83 p 1*

[Muhammad 'Abd al-Mun'im report: "Egypt To Receive French Mirage-2000 Aircraft"]

[Excerpt] Paris — Egypt, it has been decided, will be supplied with a number of French Mirage-2000 aircraft, which is considered one of the most sophisticated fighter planes in the world, in addition to Mirage-3 and Mirage-5 aircraft, Crotale antiaircraft missiles, and other technical equipment.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense and War Production Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, who arrived in Paris the day before yesterday with Air force Commander Lieutenant General Muhammad 'Abd al-halim Hilmi, is to hold talks with the French defense minister.

### 'Source' on Economic Talks With USSR

*PM011602 London Ash-Sharq Al-Awsat in Arabic 31 May 83 p 1*

[Unattributed report: "Egypt's Debts to the Soviet Union Have Reached R3,849 million"]

[Text] Cairo — The Egyptian delegation which signed the new Egyptian-Soviet trade protocol — the first since the suspension of diplomatic relations between the two countries — returned to Cairo yesterday.

An economic source has told *Ash-Sharq Al-Awsat* that Egypt discussed with Moscow all pending economic issues between the two countries, especially the rescheduling of military and civilian debts. The Soviet Union asked Egypt to increase its exports to the Soviet Union to 70 million pounds sterling as annual installments in settlement of military and civilian debts.

Moscow estimates that since 1955 Egypt has had credit facilities to the value of R3,849 million, of which R3,579 million were utilized and R1,408 million were repaid. Egypt's military debts are put at R2.13 billion, with R321 million in accumulated interest since repayment was postponed and Egypt stopped repayment.

The economic source said that Egypt's arrears have reached R320 million, which is equivalent to 282 million pounds sterling. The Egyptian-Soviet trade protocol includes the following:

1. Egypt's 1983 exports to the Soviet Union are expected to reach 225 million pounds as compared with 189 million pounds in 1982.

2. Egypt's 1983 imports from the Soviet Union are expected to reach 190 million pounds as compared with 184 million pounds in 1982. This means that Egypt's exports to the Soviet Union will exceed its imports from it by 25 [as published] million pounds.

Egypt has managed to reduce the 70 million-pound annual debt repayment requested by the Soviet Union to 25 million pounds — a difference of 45 million pounds. The result is that the debts will be settled over a longer period of time.

**Abu Talib on Nile Valley Parliament Meeting**
*NC010728 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] People's Assembly Speaker Dr Subi Abu Talib has said that the convocation of the Nile Valley Parliament in Khartoum constituted a turn in the course of integration work. With the meeting of this parliament the integration departments stipulated by the Integration Charter have been established.

In a statement after his return to Cairo from Khartoum last night, Abu Talib said the meeting of the Nile Valley Parliament is especially significant, because it reflects the visualization of the Nile Valley people's ambitions and expresses the feelings of the two fraternal peoples. Dr Sufi Abu Talib also said the two statements by which the cochairmen of the Higher Integration Council, President Husni Mubarak and President Ja'far Numayri, opened the activities of the session are equivalent to an integrated working program for the role parliament can play at this phase.

**Commentary Views Williamsburg Conference**
*NC011706 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Jun 83*

['Abd al-'Azim Hammad commentary]

[Text] Let us first admit that we did not expect the Williamsburg conference of the seven Western industrial countries to come up with a comprehensive and determined plan for the revival of economic dialogue between the North and the South. We also admit that we did not expect that the Third World's economic problems would be a priority on the agenda of the super-industrial countries' conference. Nevertheless, the closing statement of Williamsburg failed to meet the minimum hopes regarding the Western industrial countries's commitment to treat their economic problems on the basis of an international comprehensive system — which would be more fair.

The Williamsburg conference's clause on the developing countries stipulated that the leaders of the seven countries pledge to follow effective economic policies in order to realize cooperation with the developing countries and to encourage the economic growth of those countries. According to the wording of this clause, it becomes clear that it is less than a specific pledge and that it is rather a declaration of goodwill only which came as an outcome of the occasion.

Perhaps this explanation becomes clearer if we just remember what has been called for by French President Francois Mitterrand and chairman of the International Council for Development Research, Robert McNamara, before the convocation of the Williamsburg conference. Both men called for giving priority to the developing countries' problems and also for exerting an extraordinary effort to help them overcome their problems. McNamara submitted a number of recommendations on behalf of his council, while Mitterrand promised to submit a specific plan to the Williamsburg conference.

Regarding the developing countries' problems in the domain of international economic relations, which are acknowledged by all — these problems are:

1. The accumulation of their debts to the industrial countries and their banks and to the international financing organizations to an extent of being almost bankrupt.

2. The deterioration of the revenues of their exports to the industrial countries due to the instability of export prices on the one hand and the customs policies of the industrial countries that work against the developing countries' exports on the other.

Therefore, when the Williamsburg meeting ends with a commitment to hold an international conference for discussing international monetary problems and another commitment to amend the monetary and financial policies inside each country in accordance with combating inflation and unemployment in the industrial countries only, and, when the Williamsburg summit ends without these commitments being coupled with a commitment to discuss and suggest solutions for the debts of the Third World and the prices of its exports, it is logical and natural to say that the summit's results have been disappointing at the minimum to the developing countries' hopes. This was asserted by the French president when he said that Williamsburg's decisions do not sufficiently respond to the problems of the economic relations between the developing and the industrial countries.

Though we expect that President Mitterrand was obliged to renounce calling for what he described as an extraordinary effort to help the developing countries in return for getting a commitment from his counterparts to review the international monetary systems, we warn that the continuation of the developing countries' inability to finance their development and economic projects will impede the economic prosperity inside the industrial countries themselves, because this inability will lead to the developing countries importing less from the Western markets.

### Communique Says 9 Iranians Killed, Cities Shelled

*JN011636 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1605 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jun (INA) — During the past 24 hours, the Iraqi forces killed nine Iranians, wounded many, and destroyed four infantry positions, one 106-mm gun, one hardware stockpile, and one vehicle loaded with hardware in the operational sectors.

This was reported by Iraqi Military Communique No 1,109 issued here this evening by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command. The communique added that one enemy soldier, escaping the Khomeyni regime and its oppression, yesterday sought refuge with our forward units in the central sector and was safely taken to the rear. The communique also stated that the Iranian enemy today shelled Zurbatiyah, Qurahtu, and their suburbs, causing some damage to several houses in Qurahtu. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,109 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The sons of lofty Iraq, who waged the immortal battle of nationalization against international monopolies and came out of this battle victorious, will continue to confront the Iranian enemy in the battle of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah and to inflict more losses on the enemy until it comes back to its senses and accepts the logic of justice and peace. The results of the activities yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our forward units sighted an enemy troop concentration opposite their positions in the central sector of the battlefield. Our forces struck it with all types of weapons, killing five, wounding many, and destroying three infantry positions and one hardware stockpile. One enemy soldier, escapating the Khomeyni regime and its oppression, yesterday sought refuge with our forward units in the central sector and was safely taken to the rear.

2. One of our forward units' artillery struck an enemy concentration opposite its positions in the northern sector of the battlefield, killing three, wounding many, and destroying one 106- mm gun and one infantry position.

3. One was killed east of Basra.

4. One vehicle loaded with hardware was destroyed in the Maysan sector.

4. The evil Khomeyniite clique today shelled Zurbatiyah, Qurahtu, and their suburbs, causing some damage to several houses in Qurahtu.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 June 1983

### Kurdish Front Statement on Turkish Incursion

*JN011727 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Arabic 1545 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Summary] The Iraqi Democratic National Front-IUD has issued the text of a statement on the Turkish aggression. The statement called on the Turkish Government to withdraw its aggressive forces immediately. It added that the Iraqi masses received the news of the military operations by the Turkish authorities in retaliation for isolated incidents with anger and anxiety because it was an attack against Iraq's national sovereignty and threatened to cause famine and distress. The statement said that the aggression threatens the interests of the Arab liberation movements because it is a serious precedent for future aggression in the region. The statement said that the nature of this aggression and the collusion of the Iraqi regime in it clearly expose this regime's repressive measures and the great conspiracy against the Kurdish homeland and the Kurdish people's liberation movement.

### Romanian Envoy Arrives With Message 1 Jun

*JN011846 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jun (INA) — A personal envoy of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to President Saddam Husayn arrived here this evening.

The envoy, Florea Dumitrescu, minister state secretary and presidential counselor [title as received], said that he will convey an oral message to President Saddam Husayn from President Ceausescu as part of the good relations which exist between the two countries and the continuous dialogue between the two presidents.

### Romanian Interior Minister Arrives 1 Jun

*JN011916 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1840 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jun (INA) — Romanian Interior Minister George Homostean arrived here today at the head of a delegation on an official visit to Iraq.

The Romanian minister said that his visit to Iraq is part of the consolidation of the relations which exist between the two countries. He added that he will become acquainted during the visit with the nature of the activities which are being carried out by the organs of the two countries' interior ministries.

**Damascus: Parties Condemn Lebanon Accord**

*JN012104 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] Amman — The Jordanian national political parties and organizations have affirmed that the contract of submission, which was signed under U.S. auspices between Lebanon and Israel, is a direct threat to the region's peoples because it gives the Americans, the Zionists, and their agents new gains, with which they will launch their aggression against Syria and the Palestinian revolution.

In a statement issued today, the Jordanian parties and organizations affirmed that this humiliating agreement will in fact make the Lebanese people and land part of the U.S. choir which is hostile to the aspirations of nations to achieve liberation and progress. These nations wish to loosen the bonds of the imperialist circles, which are hostile to the right of nations to self-determination and sovereignty over their land.

The statement said that, according to this U.S.-Israeli agreement, and in the event that it is actually implemented, Lebanese territory, territorial waters, and skies will be under Israeli surveillance. Furthermore, the presence of NATO will be reinforced. The agreement will also force Arab Lebanon to revoke all laws, regulations, and other agreements that show hostility to Zionism and imperialism.

The statement indicated that this agreement has equated the Israeli forces of invasion and U.S. forces with the Syrian forces and the Palestinian revolution forces, thus concealing the heroic role played by the latter in defending Lebanese territory alongside the honorable Lebanese nationalist movement, which opposes the U.S. and Zionist presence.

The organizations voiced their support and backing for the Syrian, Palestinian, and nationalist Lebanese position, which is backed by all Arab and international liberation forces and the Socialist Bloc, particularly the friendly USSR.

Concluding their statement, the parties and organizations, on behalf of the sons of Jordan, workers, peasants, intellectuals, professionals, students, and honorable citizens, called on the Jordanian Government to declare a clear position condemning this agreement and endeavoring to confront the U.S.-Zionist attempts to deal a blow to the honor of this homeland, its land, and the right of its people to a decent life.

**Senate Chief on Iraqi War, PLO Representation**

*JN010926 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0805 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jun (INA) — Jordanian Senate President Ahmad at-Tarawneh has said that every Arab who does not stand with Iraq in its just war against the Iranian aggression, is considered a deviant from Arab ranks. In a statement published by the magazine *Alif Ba'* here today, he expressed his hope that war between Iraq and Iran would stop.

Ahmad at-Tarawneh also described Jordanian-PLO relations as distinctive and said that Jordan considers the PLO the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He added: We will not deal with this issue unilaterally and we will neither represent the Palestinians nor participate in any peace talks without the presence, participation, and agreement of the PLO.

### Al-Jumayyil Refers Accord to Chamber of Deputies

*NC010657 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] Developments in the Lebanese arena were yesterday reviewed by President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil with Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad, who had earlier met with Foreign Minister Salim, in light of Lebanon's determination to maintain its policy and course to bring about withdrawals regardless of the circumstances and obstacles.

In this context, President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has signed a decree referring the Lebanese-Israeli agreement to the Chamber of Deputies for debate and approval.

### Al-Jumayyil Meets Habib on Withdrawals

*NC011454 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil today met with Ambassador Philip Habib in the presence of Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Minister Dr Elie Salim. Our correspondent in the Republican Palace Joe Sa'adah reports on the meeting:

[Begin recording] U.S. presidential envoy Ambassador Philip Habib will leave for Israel for talks with Israeli officials on the implementation of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement for the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon. Before leaving for Israel, Ambassador Habib held talks with President Amin al-Jumayyil at noon today in the presence of Minister Elie Salim and Dr Wadi' Haddad on the same subject. Ambassador Habib's presence in Beirut till now and his departure for Israel is a clear U.S. indication of the Reagan administration's desire to emphasize its continuous commitment to eliminating the obstacles that might stand against the implementation of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

Meanwhile, President al-Jumayyil was briefed on the results of the secret contacts taking place with and through Saudi Arabia to create an atmosphere facilitating the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. [end recording]

### Sources on Habib's Mission, Saudi Role

*NC020648 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 2 Jun 83*

[Text] A diplomatic source has revealed some of the points dealt with in the Lebanese-U.S. talks and has said that Ambassador Habib took leave of President al-Jumayyil on his departure to Israel to meet with Menahem Begin and other Israeli officials to brief them on the atmosphere and Lebanese moves to implement the agreement.

The source added that from Israel the U.S. envoy will go to the United States to meet with Secretary of State George Shultz. This meeting will have special importance, because it will attempt to reappraise U.S. policy in Lebanon and in the area.

The present policy has led to the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, and a new policy is required now to move the situation and implement the agreement.

The sources said that some ideas were formed at the meeting and that these will be followed up at coming meetings. It was decided that a meeting will be held today between President al-Jumayyil and Foreign Minister Salim to follow up the discussion of these ideas and to make preparations for the talks which the foreign minister will hold with Saudi officials during his visit to the kingdom this coming Saturday.

The sources said Minister Salim wishes to visit Algeria before leaving for Washington on 7 June and hopes the contacts in this respect will have positive results. Otherwise, the visit will be postponed until after his return from Washington.

Lebanese Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Zafir al-Hasan joined the meeting later and briefed President al-Jumayyil and Minister Salim on the undeclared contacts which are being held with and through Saudi Arabia to create an atmosphere facilitating the withdrawal of all foreign forces. Ambassador al-Hasan presented a report on Saudi Arabia's stance and the role it will play to prepare the Arab atmosphere to ensure the withdrawals, including a dialogue with Syria.

Well-informed sources said Lebanon is ready for a constructive dialogue with Syria, but they affirmed that Lebanon's stand regarding the agreement with Israel is final. It is no longer subject to discussion. Lebanon considers it a document to liberate the Lebanese territory, particularly as the agreement won Arab support, which is being expressed in various forms by each state according to its own particular style.

Reportage on Al-Wazzan Paris Visit, Beirut Return

#### Radio Monte Carlo Interview

*JN312103 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1715 GMT 31 May 83*

[Interview with Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan conducted by radio news director Antoine Nawfal in Paris on 31 May — recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Prime Minister, you have chosen France as your first visit to a big power. Does the visit itself, and the importance and concern surrounding it, have any special significance? In other words, why have you chosen France?

[Answer] Because I have been invited and I accepted the invitation. Even if I had not been invited, it would still be my duty to go to France or any other friendly state which we believe is capable of offering [help], particularly in this critical stage. In this stage we try hard to benefit from all our friendships. Lebanon has a remarkable position in the world. It has planted love in the distant past and continues to plant love and to contribute to civilization and humanity. Therefore, Lebanon in this stage asks; and it should be given what it asks for, not as a gift but as a right, because this is the world's duty toward Lebanon.

When we are in France, we feel that we are in a friendly state. You know the Arab proverb which says: A Friend Helps in Need.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, the French Government today stressed, through its External Relations Ministry's spokesman, that it pins its hopes on the success of the policy of national consensus which President Amin al-Jumayyil is now following, backed by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. This acknowledgment constitutes moral support. However, what does Lebanon expect from France on the practical level in addition to what France has already done? Do you expect France to play a regional and international role to persuade those who protest against the agreement?

[Answer] There is no doubt that the regime in Lebanon must always depend on accord and participation. This is the fact that [former] President Sarkis always understood during his administration, in which I had the honor to participate. This fact is also understood by President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil. It has enabled us to work together with common understanding and a common will, constant work together to rescue the homeland and support its causes.

What do we expect from France? We have not come here seeking an agreement. We do not want anyone to back us through an agreement because we have never sought one. It is not an objective in our minds or actions. It has become a means, since all other means have failed, to expel the Israelis from our land and, consequently, regain complete sovereignty through the evacuation of all forces from our land. All sides capable of extending aid realize how and when they can extend it. In our talks with French officials, we have not defined a specific political means of aid. We have explained the situation as if we were a patient explaining to a friend or a physician. It is up to this friend or physician to determine the help he can give due to his own experience and knowledge and in light of his own potential, particularly when this friend or physician is fully acquainted with the situation.

[Question] Has France voiced its readiness to contribute in practice with some kind of action?

[Answer] All we know is that, since the eruption of the Lebanese crisis and after this crisis became a tragedy, the friendly French stands have been developing accordingly. Things reached the point that France participated in the UNIFIL contingents and later in the multinational peacekeeping forces. Even before the agreement, France showed complete readiness to offer aid in the form of forces, increasing them and even helping Lebanon in economic and other spheres according to Lebanon's need and in view of its circumstances.

Hence, we sensed both a tangible and an intangible readiness to help Lebanon out of the whirlpool. We hope that things will further crystallize in accordance with our own circumstances. You know that these circumstances and aff[illegible]s develop day after day. What is important is that a friend who wishes us well is one who develops his friendship according to need as long as his objective is to achieve our salvation.

[Question] Your Excellency, let us go back to the national consensus which France has praised. Most of the parties which want to clearly support and assist Lebanon are calling for the establishment of a complete national consensus. There is no doubt that such a consensus has become apparent through the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies. Despite this, some parties have not adopted a final stand or are still opposing it. There are news items which mention the possibility of an opposition government. When do you believe these parties will join the march to prevent any doubt in the consensus?

[Answer] Using the world consensus in issues such as the ones we are discussing is almost impossible. There has been no consensus even in Israel. It is impossible to have consensus regarding issues related to the continued Arab-Israeli conflict. As for our national consensus inside Lebanon, I have said that the consensus in the Chamber of Deputies supporting the government's stand and policy under the leadership and guidance of His Excellency President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil is a sign of a popular national rallying. This is something we may feel and touch in the satisfaction expressed by all those persons and leaders we have contacted and consulted prior to resorting to the Chamber of Deputies.

You all know that the former presidents of the republic were summoned to the palace for consultation. The former prime ministers, the religious leaders, and the members fo the Chamber of Deputies were all summoned for consultation. Signing was preceded by these consultations because we did not want to act separately regarding this step in our national and historical life. We were concerned about consulting with everyone before signing the agreement.

We would have been able to resort to Article No. 52, which allows his excellency the president to sign the agreement and later brief the Chamber of Deputies on it. When we presented the agreement to the Chamber of Deputies, we would have been able to ask the deputies to vote on it. There were many deputies present on that day representing all factions and forces. We would have been able to call at that time for a vote on the agreement, whether it won unanimous support or not. One thing was certain, the agreement would have won a respectable majority. However, we did not do anything like that because we were still consulting prior to signing the agreement and not in a state of implementation.

As to what I said about certain opposition, I sincerely hope for a sort of opposition because, with opposition, ideas and opinions become crystallized and clear. The issue which we are facing is not that simple, particularly because, in this struggle, we have rights which we consider rights for Lebanon. When we say we belong to the Arab world, we mean that we are concerned about our Lebanese problems and then about Arab issues. We are pained because there are other occupied Arab areas. There is the occupied Golan and the West Bank. There are the Palestinian people who need to return to their land. We say they are Palestinians but where is their Palestinian identity.? Where is their right to their homeland? Where is their identity? Israel and others must know that Lebanon continues to adhere to these issues, that it has duties toward these issues. It may be that Lebanon has been forced to take one step forward to deliver itself and expel the Israeli occupiers from its territory. But Lebanon has not neglected or forgotten about other issues. I told this to Shultz when we finished the negotiations. I told him: You may believe that we have reached a stage which will ensure peace for us. I

admit that it may realize peace for Lebanon, but only for a certain period unless the Palestinian problem is solved. This is a problem of rights and must be solved.

Hence I say (?I will be pleased) and will welcome opposition because the opposition is also a Lebanese voice. We want, all of us, the opposition and others, to show that we are looking for other issues toward Israel, and that we must await solutions for these issues. [sentence as heard]

[Question] Most of the Arab capitals which took a stance concerning the withdrawal agreement have taken positive positions but their positions are not very clear. Is Lebanon satisifed with positive stands or is it demanding absolute support from its neighbors?

[Answer] My answer to this can be derived from my answer to your last question. As the Lebanese opposition to the agreement is understandable to me, so also is the Arab opposition. The struggle has not ended. Each Arab state has the right to continue the policy which brings about an end to this struggle, taking into consideration the Palestinian people's interests and the numerous issues still awaiting a solution which are called, regrettably, the Middle East problem. This should be called the issue of Palestine and the occupied Arab territories.

[Question] Does this mean that the Lebanese issue and the Palestinian problems are separate?

[Answer] Whether pain is in the head or in the arm, the pain in fact is in the body. We feel that at one time we were all rushing along in a unified struggle for the sake of the Palestinian problem. You are aware that, in any struggle, there are casualties. Regrettably, Lebanon has been a casualty. Lebanon wants to rest according to a medical prescription. This does not mean that it has forgotten its duties, but that it has the right to restore its health. Answering your question, I say that we do not want agreement from our Arab brothers on the accord. Nobody has to inform us of his agreement on this accord because we did not want this agreement in the first place. Our circumstances under occupation and our view of the need for the Israeli forces' withdrawal and the withdrawal of all other forces in order to restore our sovereignty have imposed this course of action on us. Our stand stemmed from certain motives and is due to certain reasons. We are of the view that it will ward off further threats, not only to Lebanon, but to the entire region as well.

I have always said that, if Lebanon is not (?freed) from this occupation, our Arab brothers must be forewarned that this is a prelude to more division and dismemberment.

Hence we seek a quick withdrawal, even if we sacrifice certain things. Sometimes one sacrifices certain things dear to him in order to achieve certain other things. Sometimes one wants to uphold his dignity and this costs him much. Sometimes he triumphs for his brother or his son and this costs much. Today we are seeking a homeland and a sovereignty.

[Question] Allow me, Mr Prime Minister, to return to the issue of support. There is no doubt that every Arab capital city has its own circumstances that may prevent it from adopting a stand that clearly supports Lebanon. One of these circumstances is the view of fraternal Syria and others are related to some articles of the agreement. As for Syria, is the dialogue broken off or is there a covert dialogue? Is there a friendly side trying to convince Syria or [words indistinct]. What do you say to all this?

[Answer] I said earlier that we do not seek an agreement but an understanding. We ask everyone to understand us and appreciate our circumstances, because we feel that we have our hands and feet in the fire. We want to get out of the fire. Each of the other capitals has its own reasons and stands, exactly as we have ours. As we ask them to understand us, we also perfectly understand every other capital. As for the dialogue with fraternal Syria, it has never been broken off, not even for one day. We have been maintaining, not a dialogue, but continued consultation. We have never needed a dialogue with fraternal Syria since we have always cooperated. The Syrian Army operating within the ADF was in Lebanon carrying out a known mission. We always had consultation with Syria. After the agreement we wanted to move to a new stage. Yet some arose here and there who consequently demanded clarification of all stands in order to come out with a final conclusion [words indisticnt] of guidance for the next steps. We preceded all that by announcing that Lebanon, under the supervision of his excellency the president, of the prime minister, and of the foreign minister, would form a working team to begin the requested contacts at the proper time. We feel that what is between us and fraternal Syria must be soundly organized, particularly after this long period in which many things were confused, things that should have been organized. The disorder that prevailed in Lebanon after the spread of statelets and other forces made it necessary to reorganize affairs. Fraternal Syria is our closest neighbor. We have a number of bonds to the other brothers, but in addition to these, we have ties that bring us closer to Syria, such as those of neighborliness and other related commitments.

We must organize our relations with Syria as best we can. Before the Israeli occupation we always said that relations with Syria are distinctive, and we must translate this in practical terms. I say that we must do this very speedily. During the negotiations which ended in the agreement, we always had in our minds, without saying so, that our security and that of Syria are the same, that we should take care when we reach agreement to realize what we hoped for. We did not negotiate from the Lebanese viewpoint; we negotiated from the Lebanese and Arab viewpoints, and within the Arab viewpoint we did not forget the Syrian interest. Hence, we insisted that there should be no early warning stations and that the Al-Baruk mountain should not enter the security zone. We insisted that there should be no warning stations because they would reveal movements, in neighboring areas, particularly with regard to fraternal Syria. Even in the article where we said that the territories of neither of the two contracting countries should be used as passage to a third country, we meant fraternal Syria. We considered this a possible guarantee which we could offer. We succeeded in obtaining this guarantee despite strong opposition from the Israeli side, which refused to include such an article in the agreement.

[Question] However, there is a point that needs to be clarified. Was Damascus always informed beforehand about the stages of negotiations and the articles of the agreement?

[Answer] Of course. Damascus and others were being informed of all the stages and the main outlines of the agreement. It might not have been informed of the text because that was defined only in a later stage. The ideas contained in the text were known and defined. We informed everyone of them by and by. That's why different delegations and envoys were sent to tour the Arab states, particularly fraternal Syria.

[Question] We have said that hesitation to support Lebanon may be caused by misunderstanding some of the provisions of the agreement. You have explained some aspects to us which concern Syria. There are, however, other aspects, such as Sa'd Haddad, the suspension of the hostile campaigns with Israel, the security arrangements, and the security committees. What can you tell us about all this to make everybody understand Lebanon's intentions and objectives?

[Answer] You undertake quite a lot with this question because it calls for a lengthy explanation. You raise many points. Please specify those which you believe to be important, and I am ready to answer, as I am sure you will not be able to listen for long on all these points.

[Question] One point to which many give importance is that of Sa'd Haddad.

[Answer] The Israelis view the issue of Sa'd Haddad emotionally. We have categorically refused to discuss this issue. Some of us have even said that, if Sa'd Haddad is an Israeli, then let the Israelis take him with them when they withdraw, and if he is a Lebanese, then this is a Lebanese affair and we shall deal with it. That is why the issue of Sa'd Haddad was not included in the agreement. However, when the agreement is implemented, Lebanon will be the party to define the stand on this issue in light of the general concept that the regime is adopting and in accordance with Lebanese interests and dignity.

[Question] Some consider that Lebanon has abandoned the Arab defense pact and that, by doing so, has violated conventions and its membership in the Arab League. What do you have to say to this?

[Answer] How can we abandon Arab pacts, we who wish the Arab League would convene now? We do not want to cause embarrassment. His excellency the president announced that he hopes, nay, that he is ready, to go to the Arab League to help overcome all the obstacles which we are facing. As for the Arab defense pact, we say that Egypt, which went a long way in the peace process with Israel through a peace agreement, did not cancel the Arab defense pact. We still pin our hopes on the Arab defense pact. I wish that the Arab defense pact agreement were realized now, at this moment, before the recent Israeli-Lebanese agreement is approved. During the Lebanese war we were deprived of this joint Arab defense pact agreement. We greatly blame those who are parties to this agreement. Despite all this, we understand the circumstances. We know what is afflicting our nation from the ocean to the Gulf these days. We know what is taking place in the Gulf. There are conspiracies against this nation which was unable to come to the rescue of Lebanon when it needed to resort to the Arab defense pact.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, allow me to take advantage of your frankness. Quarters close to Yasir 'Arafat wish that the Lebanese state would show concern for the situation of the Palestinian refugees to prevent outbidding and the accusations that are being leveled against the head of the PLO. What is the status of the refugees? Are they being subjected to illegal measures which contradict human rights?

[Answer] There are many exaggerations in our lives. Our national course is worsening simply because of the outbidding. We defy anyone to attribute to the Lebanese state any stand that is against the Palestinian civilians. We are watching over the rights of the Palestinian civilians as much as our capabilities allow in the areas which are under the control of the Lebanese legitimate authorities. We are doing our best to provide security, stability, and safety to all in the same manner that we are for the Lebanese.

The Lebanese authorties adopted a difficult decision when they decided to restore the refugee camps to their former condition. This was an official decision issued by the interior minister in agreement with the Lebanese Government and within the framework of justice. UNRWA, which manages the affairs of the Palestinians in this respect, has been officially notified of this decision so that it may act on this basis. Under UNRWA'S supervision, the Palestinians are reconstructing their camps.

I, however, must refer to another matter. Many petitions were submitted by many parties concerning An-Nabatiyah camp, for example, opposing its reconstruction. Despite this, these petitions did not affect the official stand, not to mention that this took place in an area where the legitimate authorities do not have full control. With respect to the personal status of the people and travel documents, explicit instructions have been issued. There are offices in Tripoli, Al-Biqa', and the south to facilitate the affairs of the refugees.

It is said that travel documents are being delayed. I say: Not only for the Palestinians. Travel documents for Lebanese nationals and for persons from all over the world who enter Lebanon are also delayed. With your permission, please bear with us a little longer until we uncover all these forged documents. Everybody has been accustomed to entering Lebanon as if the country had neither walls nor a ceiling. Permit Lebanon, even for a short period of time, to reorganize itself and its position in order to disentangle itself. This country has the right to be reorganized after its long suffering.

Can you get an entry visa for any country without waiting a long time? Name any country where you can do this. Why is Lebanon viewed in this way? I do not want to name a certain country, but I personally intervened as prime minister and minister of the interior to help a person reenter a certain country. He waited for more than one month, despite my personal good offices.

Lebanon is in an exceptional situation. Permit us to behave in an exceptional manner.

[Question] The agreement on withdrawals is ready but the actual withdrawals still remain to be implemented, otherwise the agreement will be mere ink on paper. In other words, how do you

view the post-agreement phase? Will we see the beginning of withdrawals or an explosion in the situation in the Al-Biqa' between the Israeli and Syrian forces?

[Answer] During the occupation, we had to choose a path. We have chosen this path since the Beirut operation because the negotiations for the withdrawals began in accordance with a program proposed by the U.S. side through Mr Habib. This program included nine points: The first eight dealt with the cease-fire and the withdrawal from Beirut and the ninth dealt with negotiations to ensure the withdrawal of all forces from Lebanon.

We went along this path to reach agreement on withdrawals. Today, if an implementation of the agreement is realized, all would be well. If no withdrawals result, the situation will be no different from the situation which would have resulted had the agreement not been signed at all. In other words, we wait for the withdrawals. If those who are required to withdraw are ready to do so without this agreement, we welcome this. We wish and pray for this. Let them withdraw without this agreement. However, if one makes terms and another makes terms, we are the ones who bear the brunt of them; it is our land which will lack overall security, and it is our people who are suffering. We have the right and are required to move, otherwise our people will accuse us of negligence. History will say that we did nothing for our country.

We repeat: If there is any other way, please show us. You want to give us advice? Please give it. Tell us what is beneficial to us and we will do it.

Now, if withdrawals do not result, I do not agree with you that there will be an explosion in the Al-Biqa'. This may or may not happen. It is our duty to work to complete the withdrawals. I find it our duty, on the Lebanese and Arab levels, to prevent an explosion in Al-Biqa'. We should help continue the dialogue among those concerned, both big and small, so as to prevent this explosion.

[Question] Now, after defending Lebanon as a lawyer, which you really are, and in view of your Lebanese and Arab identity, what do you expect those who heard you and those who will analyze your statements to do? What do you expect them to do on the Lebanese and Arab levels?

[Answer] Your reference to me as a lawyer may satisfy you and may satisfy me from the professional viewpoint, but believe me, I am defending (?Lebanon) with the conscience of a judge who wants to rule in accordance with given facts and not as a lawyer who takes a certain side, be it right or wrong.

Believe me, it is the conscience of a judge. I hope that those who have heard me will share my views that we save ourselves.

He who is drowning and moving in confusion in order to save himself should not be told: You are wet, you have lost your watch, your hair is untidy. He should be told: Thank God you are alive. The watch will be replaced and the hair will be combed.

Life is the main thing. We are trying to save the lives of our people.

**Statement in Paris 1 June**

*NC011430 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Statement by Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan prior to opening of 1 June press conference in Paris — recorded in French with superimposed Arabic translation]

[Text] It is my pleasure today to receive you at the conclusion of my official visit to France and to address, through you, the French, world, Arab, and Lebanese press.

For Lebanon the press is a respected and honored institution. For the Lebanese, the freedom of expression and opinion is as sacred as life. This is our foundation. Therefore, I am happy to receive you among us today.

Before anything else, I would like to express my deep thanks to the French people and the French authorities, especially Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy for his kind invitation and for the warm and cordial welcome he accorded us during our stay in France. I would also like to say how much I was moved by the kind and reassuring words voiced toward my country and me personally by President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy.

You may ask about my talks with the president of the republic, the prime minister, and Ministers Defferre and Cheysson. I hasten to say that our talks on Lebanon and the other countries in the area were, as expected, from the highest authorities in this country, fruitful and characterized by cordiality and frank and essential friendship. I found in my interlocutors full understanding of our problems and a willingness to stand on our side and to support us in our difficult task of national reconstruction.

The important position which France occupies in the international community and particularly in the Middle East and the Arab world calls on it to carry out a role which we regard as fundamental to restore a just and permanent peace in Lebanon and the area.

As you know, Lebanon is currently passing through an extremely difficult and critical stage. If it does not succeed in it, the consequences will extend beyond its borders to the whole Middle East, and perhaps further than that. Therefore, we must endeavor to stop the diabolical wheel of war before it is too late. France and the big powers, as well as all the peace-loving states, must work to this end. I take this opportunity to affirm to you that united, independent, and sovereign Lebanon is determined today more than at any other time before to work for the restoration of peace within its borders. It feels that such peace cannot be achieved except through the withdrawal of the Israeli forces and all the non-Lebanese forces and through the restoration of state authority over all Lebanon.

I also affirm to you that Lebanon's affiliation with the Arab world, as far as we in Lebanon are concerned, is a firm reality in our national life and fate. We are full members of the Arab League, where Lebanon was one of the founders. For us, Arab brotherhood is not just a word. We consider the security and welfare of every Arab state as our security and welfare. However,

at the same time, and above all, we adhere to our complete and full sovereignty, which is the free expression of the will of our people.

More than at any other time before and despite what we have experienced through 8 years of war, we shall remain faithful to our pledges toward the fraternal states and the international community, because Lebanon feels that it has a mission in the field of peace, civilization, and brotherhood in the East and in the whole world.

**Paris News Conference**

*NC011207 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0825 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[News conference by Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan in Paris — live]

[Text] [Question] [words indistinct]

[Answer] I repeat that our talks in France were comprehensive and were not restricted to one aspect. The problem we are suffering today from some stances, which give Israel the pretext not to withdraw from the Lebanese territory and not to implement the agreement in this respect, is a subject of concern not only to us but also for our Arab brothers and friends. Maybe it is useful to say that this particular aspect was one of the points covered in my talks. We have not asked for any specific thing from the French side even on this point because we believe that those who have capabilities know their capabilities and how and where they can utilize such capabilities. We believe that France has friendships throughout the world, in the Arab world, and with the states concerned. This makes us assume, without asking, that it will take some action that will help us to ensure the Israeli withdrawal.

[Question] [words indistinct]

[Answer] President Mitterrand has informed us that France participates in no international meeting or contact without discussing the Lebanese question and what support should be given to Lebanon to emerge from its present crisis. Everybody knows, not only out of their love for Lebanon but also out of the position Lebanon occupies in the area, how much the salvation of Lebanon will save the area and how much the danger in Lebanon will endanger the area. Here we feel assured that Lebanon is the subject of discussion and care.

[Question] [words indistinct]

[Answer] I would like to clarify an important thing, namely that during its negotiations with the Israeli side Lebanon realized that it was embarking upon a very important step in its political and even its historical life. Hence Lebanon has not confined its moves during the negotiations to consulting with influential people within the Lebanese forces and the Lebanese family. Lebanon knew that by its Arab affiliation it was its duty also to consult its Arab brothers, in addition to consulting many friends in the world. I can definitely say that the stages of the negotiations were known to all Arab brothers, be they the basic points or the general lines followed in the course of the negotiations. We have always affirmed that we will never go beyond what we consider to be the red lines which are related to our national sovereignty and national dignity. After the declaration of the agreement, the Arab stances as a whole were understanding. Maybe a broader expression of these stances is that the Arab brothers respect the will of the Lebanese people now that this will has been manifested at the popular, government, and parliamentary level.

Concerning the rejectionist stances, we understand them. As I said yesterday in an interview with Monte Carlo radio, we are not asking anyone to approve the agreement. We are the party to the agreement and our circumstances dictated that we be the party seeking the liberation of our territory. As for the others and our Arab brothers, we are not asking for any approval but an understanding of our stance.

Moreover, I say that by our Arab affiliation we feel that in this capacity we still look forward to the liberation of the Golan, of the West Bank, and to the achievement of the interests of the Palestinian people who so far have not found a solution to their question. The Palestinian people's question is one of right and justice. If no solution is found to it, I stress that there will be no lasting peace in the area. By saying that there will be no lasting peace in the area, I mean that the consequences of this will reflect on all, including Lebanon in spite of this agreement if it is implemented. I told this fact to U.S. Secretary of State Shultz at the end of the negotiations. Therefore, I say that at this phase we ask Arab understanding of our position, not approval of the agreement.

[Question] [words indistinct]

[Answer] In your question about the U.S. statement you said: It appears as though. The words — it appears as though — is your interpretation. I do not approve of such an interpretation because the U.S. side is committed to the agreement it has signed as a full partner and even a guarantor of its implementation. We frankly say that if no Israeli withdrawal takes place from our territory, we will consider the agreement as nonexistent or as being shelved. We will follow various ways in our course to ensure the implementation of the withdrawal. We will use all of our legitimate right to defend our territory in a manner we deem proper.

[Question] [words indistinct]

[Answer] It is not up to me to answer this question. It is perhaps the two sides referred to in your question who should answer. However, as a side which is informed about the results of the contacts, we can almost see, what is being said in your country at least, is that there a similiarity of stances. [sentence as heard]

[Question] [words indistinct]

[Answer] We have not sensed such a reservation on the French side. You might recall the declaration which was issued by the European states, including France, supporting the policy of the Lebanese Government and supporting legitimacy, the president of the Lebanese republic, and the government. This comprehensive support coincides with the parliamentary support which we

sensed. This is enough to give us confidence in ourselves to continue along our path.

[Question] [words indistinct]

[Answer] In an earlier answer to a question by the Western press, I said that I received a letter from French Premier Mauroy informing us that as a result of the continuous discussions, France has agreed to grant Lebanon loan facilities amounting to Fr1 billion this year in accordance with a protocol to be concluded between France and Lebanon.

[Question] [words indistinct]

[Answer] I cannot answer in English.

[Question] [words indistinct]

[Answer] We do not classify the states the way you mentioned. We classify the states as brothers and friends. We appeal to all of them. Each of them has its own capabilities and resources in a specific place or direction. We try to benefit from all. Lebanon, which has spread love in the past and rendered services to all, is entitled now, during its distress, to demand all to support it.

[Question] [words indistinct]

[Answer] I will begin my answer to this question where I ended in my answer to the previous question. We appeal to everyone and to all the able ones. From this platform, I renew this call to those able — any side and any state be it Eastern, Western or Middle Eastern — to come forward to the rescue of Lebanon in the fields they can. We do not discriminate between one state and another. I said before and I reiterate today that during the convocation of the nonaligned conference, His Excellency President Amin al-Jumayyil went at one stage beyond the decision that was made. I was assigned to lead the delegation to the conference and to assert the neutrality and nonalignment of Lebanon and emphasize that he was looking forward to the help of everybody as well as to emphasize his faith in the principles of nonalignment. However, the president decided to lead the delegation himself. He made a speech to this effect at the conference. He asserted Lebanon's nonalignment. We accepted in the past President Brezhnev's initiative to resolve our question in the Middle East and consequently our question in Lebanon. We say today that we thank in advance each side, be it Eastern or Western, which initiates a useful action in this field.

[Question] [words indistinct]

[Answer] A person turns to wherever he can find influence to bear on a certain quarter. We know that Israel is the occupier of our territory. As to the other forces, the Syrian ADF entered Lebanon by our will and our approval, and the Palestinian resistance has grown and prospered in our territory. The Israeli forces have entered our territory as an occupier. Therefore, we might have special arrangements between us and the Syrians and between us and the Palestinians to ensure the withdrawal of their forces.

However, Israel had entered the country as an occupier. There are UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 calling on Israel to withdraw unconditionally. Because Israel refused to comply with these resolutions, we turned to the states that have more influence on Israel. I would not like to repeat a statement made to me during the incursion but we all know that the states I mentioned, particularly the United States, which has more influence on Israel because the United States has a strategic alliance with Israel and because Israel's arms and funds come from the United States. We know this fact. The other fact which we deduce from the first is that he who gives can also exert pressure. Hence, we turned to the United States and other states.

[Question] [words indistinct]

[Answer] I feel that the question is an emotional one. I am not surprised that this emanates from an Oriental person as the Oriental people are said to be emotional.

President al-Jumayyil has said that we will not let the world rest and that we will not rest before Lebanon rests. You ask me whether I am rested. I am not rested physically or mentally as long as Lebanon has not completely regained its sovereignty over its territory. If there is one thing I can confirm it is our clear conscience about all that we are doing because we feel that we are inspired by the conscience of the citizens, of those who love us, and of all sincere people in all that we are doing. This is the only peace of mind which I can declare at present. God willing, we will all be rested after Lebanon restores its complete sovereignty and its national dignity. Thank you.

**Report on Press Conference**

*NC011534 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Report on 1 June Paris press conference by Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. Report superimposed over recorded question-and-answer portion of the press conference, with both questions and Al-Wazzan's answers in French]

[Text] In reply to a question about the contacts which Lebanon is holding to prevent clashes in Al-Biqa', Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said: We are currently holding contacts with the big powers concerned to prevent direct clashes from taking place, because this will not be in the interest of Lebanon or in the interest of the countries of the world.

As for the results of his visit to Paris, Al-Wazzan said that he came to the French capital at the invitation of the French prime minister. It was an opportunity to hold talks with the president of the French republic, the external relations minister, and the interior minister to discuss the issues of interest to Lebanon, bilateral relations, and political and economic issues.

He added: The time has come to announce that I received a message yesterday from the French prime minister informing me that the French Government has agreed to extend a loan of Fr 1 billion to Lebanon this year instead of the Fr 250 million.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: I thank France for this aid in the economic sphere.

In the political sphere, Al-Wazzan added, our French brothers maintain a firm position of support for Lebanon. They are ready to assist it to regain its sovereignty and to bring about the withdrawal of the Israeli forces and the other non-Lebanese forces from its territory.

The prime minister affirmed that Lebanon will continue to work in order to remove the shadow of war, destruction, and ruin from it. It will also continue to work to prevent a confrontation between Syria and Israel. However, if such a conflict takes place, for known reasons, we shall be on the side of our rights and on the side of Lebanon; and we shall work to safeguard the independence of our country.

In reply to a question on Israel's position if the Syrians do not withdraw from Lebanon, Al-Wazzan said: Israel informed us during the negotiations that the agreement will not be applied — that is to say that it will not withdraw if the Syrians do not withdraw. We have received a message from the U.S. side — the executing partner of the agreement — that the agreement will be frozen if the Israelis do not withdraw. Lebanon reserves the right to ask for the Israeli withdrawal with all the means available to it. But if we fall in a vicious circle, we shall do our utmost to emerge from this crisis, and this is one of the reasons for my presence in France.

Regarding the possibility of increasing the number of the French contingent and expanding its area of operation, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said that he salutes the French officers and soldiers who serve in Lebanon in conjunction with the Lebanese Army to ensure security and peace in greater Beirut. He added: Before and during my visit to France, we were informed that the French contingent is prepared to assume greater responsibilities in Lebanon if it is decided to deploy it in places other than greater Beirut.

Al-Wazzan pointed out that he has received U.S. assurances that the Lebanese detained in Ansar camp will be treated in accordance with the Geneva Convention. He said: We heard many things which caused us to repeatedly ask the Americans to abide by their commitments and to ask the Israelis to apply the Geneva Convention. We asked for the release of the Lebanese.

### Statement Upon Return

*NC011538 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan arrived at Beirut Airport at 1635 today from Paris.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan made the following statement to our reporter Antoine Zakhya at the VIP lounge:

[Begin recording] I return while being proud of the friendship I closely felt in France, which displayed every love for Lebanon — its president, government, and people. All this was reflected in the talks that took place with all officials. These talks, in which we dealt with our political and economic issues as well as the issue of the multinational force, were the most successful that any Lebanese in my place could wish for. [end recording]

### Briefs Cabinet

*NC011944 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] In its meeting this evening, the Cabinet discussed the current conditions in the country. President al-Jumayyil briefed the Cabinet on the submission of the decree concerning the Lebanese-Israeli agreement to the Chamber of Deputies. Prime Minister al-Wazzan reviewed the results of his visit to Paris. Our correspondent at the Republican Palace reports on the Cabinet meeting:

[Begin recording] The weekly Cabinet session ended at 1945 today. President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil informed the Cabinet about his sending of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement to the Chamber of Deputies in accordance with the constitution, after the Cabinet had approved it in a previous session.

President al-Jumayyil welcomed Prime Minister al-Wazzan, who has just returned from an official visit to France, and praised the results he achieved in his talks with French officials on the political and economic levels.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan then reviewed the details of his official visit to France and the talks he held with French officials on political and economic issues, as well as on military matters regarding the French contingent of the multinational force.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan praised the friendly atmosphere that prevailed during this visit and noted the love and care that Lebanon enjoys in France. He said French support to Lebanon will continue on every level. France strongly supports the restoration of full Lebanese sovereignty, and contributes to Lebanon's economic development. In this respect, the Lebanese-French talks succeeded in raising the amount of the requested loan from Fr 250 million to Fr 1 billion.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan conveyed to the president the French president's greetings and his best wishes for Lebanon's success and prosperity, and his appreciation of Lebanon, his support for its issues, and his full readiness to do what is necessary for its salvation.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan also expressed his thanks to French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy for his invitation and the hospitality accorded to the Lebanese delegation, and for the positive spirit that prevailed in the talks on every level. [end recording]

## Lebanese Front Wants Palestinian Fighters Out

*NC011606 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] The Lebanese Front met today in the presence of its leaders and Lebanese Forces Commander Fadi Afram. It denounced the return of the armed Palestinians to the Al-Biqa', the north, and the mountain area, and 'Arafat's return to Tripoli with some of the PLO's groups. The front called upon the government to adopt all measures to prevent this. [Former] President Camille Sham'un made the following statement:

[Begin recording] When the Palestinian fighters were expelled from Beirut, it was clear that they would establish their headquarters outside Lebanon. The Arab states that were sounded about their affair refused to host them. They stayed in the Al-Biqa', Tripoli, and some parts of the mountain area. It was also reported today that Yasir 'Arafat is trying to establish residence in Tripoli.

Taking all this into account, the Lebanese Front strongly denounce the continued presence of some Palestinian groups in Lebanon and it categorically refuses that Yasir 'Arafat should establish residence in Tripoli or anywhere else in Lebanon. The front requests the government to adopt all measures leading to the expulsion of all Palestinian fighters from Lebanon, and to prevent Yasir 'Arafat from establishing residence in Tripoli or anywhere else in Lebanon. [end recording]

Pierre al-Jumayyil invited Syria and Libya to indicate to Lebanon a method that will achieve a solution, other than the method Lebanon itself has adopted. We, Al-Jumayyil said, are prepared to seriously debate such a method unless the two want Lebanon to remain occupied by the brothers and enemies.

Al-Jumayyil explained that the only serious proposal made to Lebanon was to abide by Resolutions 508 and 509, which remain, like other resolutions, mere ink on paper. Despite this, he said, Lebanon is prepared to implement them but it asks by what method. This method does not exist so far either materially, morally, or legally. Therefore, the brothers must show mercy and prevent their younger brother from collapsing.

The Phalangist leader reviewed the stages Lebanon has passed through and concluded saying: During the negotiations, Damascus used to emphasize that it does not constitute an obstacle. Lebanon has not reached an agreement but a way guaranteeing Israel's withdrawal. This success was enthusiastically accepted in Lebanon and 90 percent of the Arabs and the world approved it.

Answering a question, the Phalangist leader said that when any Lebanese finds himself a second or third class citizen, there will no longer be a Lebanon. This is Lebanon's unique characteristic, which distriguishes it from its environment and which must be preserved.

**Fatah, As-Sa'iqah Gunmen Clash 31 May**
*NC011435 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] A clash took place last night between Fatah gunmen and gunmen of the pro-Syrian As-Sa'iqah organization in the Nahr al-Barid camp [in northern Lebanon].

**Israeli Patrol Exchanges Fire With Gunmen**
*NC010826 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] A security source has said that while an Israeli armored patrol was passing along the old Sidon Road at about 0830 today near the St Therese intersection, an unidentified civilian vehicle passed close by, and its three armed occupants opened fire, hitting one of the patrol's vehicles.

The Israelis exchanged fire with the armed men, wounding and capturing one named Nasr ash-Shartuni of unknown nationality, while his colleagues escaped. Consequently the Israeli forces cut the road and are presently combing athe area.

**Beirut Reports Explosion at Israeli Position**
*NC012127 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] No new information is yet available on the results of the huge explosion that occurred in an Israeli position near the Safa factory in Al-Ghaziyah because of the security cordon imposed by the Israelis.

The explosion occurred at 2100 today. Immediately after the explosion, the Israeli forces cut the road and cordoned off the area.

Preliminary information available states that the Israeli position's personnel sustained casualties.

In another development, security sources say the intensity of the clashes that raged between Kafr Shima and Ash-Shuwayfat has eased. The two areas were the scene of a violent artillery duel this evening that eased, intensified, and then eased again, only for sporadic explosions to be heard again.

A security source has stated that business continues as usual at Beirut airport tonight, adding that there is no truth to the rumors spread to the effect that the runway lights had been turned off and that activity at the airport had come to a standstill.

The source explained that the rotation of the French contingent of the multinational force has been completed as scheduled, without anything having occurred to hinder it.

Security sources have also mentioned that an explosive charge went off this evening in a grocery shop on Al-Asir Street [in Beirut], causing material damage to the shop and nearby buildings.

**Syrians Bring 'Foreign Gunmen' to Al-Biqa' Area**
*NC020730 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 2 Jun 83*

[Excerpt] Within the framework of Syrian violations of the freedom of the press and in an attempt to blot out the Syrian excesses in the north, the Syrians yesterday arrested AP and *Time magazine photographers in the north. The Syrians beat the* two photographers, who were removed to a hospital for treatment.

At a time when an Israeli military spokesman said Israel will begin withdrawing about 10,000 soldiers whom it sent to Al-Biqa' during the recent tension, our correspondent reports that

the Syrians and Palestinians in Kafr Zabad and Kusaya have reinforced their positions with foreigners from Yemen, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Senegal. They are estimated at 200 gunmen.

### Beirut-Damascus Road Cut; Calm Prevails 2 June

*NC020848 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 2 Jun 83*

[Text] A security source in the Internal Security Forces indicated a short while ago that calm now prevails in areas where clashes broke out last night. The Beirut-Damascus international highway is still cut in the Dahr al-Wahsh area.

In Ash-Shuf, the Ad-Damur-B'aqlin-Dardurit road is perilous, as is the 'Anut-Al-Burjayn-Ad-Dibbiyah road in Iqlim al-Kharrub.

In Al-Biqa' last night, non-Lebanese armed men stormed the house of Joseph al-Khuri in Riyaq and took his son Sami to an unknown destination. Armed men kidnapped his brother Samir al-Khuri 6 days ago.

### Cairo Daily Says Rival Government To Be Set Up

*NC020739 Cairo MENA in English 0712 GMT 2 Jun 83*

[From the press review]

[Text] Cairo, June 2 (MENA) — *Al-Ahram* publishes on its front-page news from Lebanon indicating that Syria's supporters in Lebanon were preparing to set up a rival government to President Amin al-Jumayyil's government in northern and eastern Lebanon, which implies that Lebanon is under the threat of partitioning.

### France To Grant One Billion Francs to Lebanon

*JN011035 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1000 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Excerpt] Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan is scheduled to conclude his visit to Paris today by holding a press conference at which he will review the outcome of his talks with French officials.

George Bashir, who accompanied the Lebanese Prime Minister, has the following to say:

[Begin recording] Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and his official delegation will leave the French capital 10 minutes from now. The Monte Carlo radio has learned from official knowledgeable political sources that the French Government this morning officially approved a loan of Fr 1 billion to Lebanon to be repaid by installments during the current fiscal year. The loan will be used for financing a number of Lebanese projects. [end recording]

### Al-Asad Returns to Damascus From Libya 1 June

*JN011753 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad returned to Damascus this evening at the end of his visit to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah during which he held talks with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, on the current situation in the region.

The delegation which accompanied President al-Asad, comprise of'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Ahmad Dhiyab, Ba'th Party Regional Command member; and Fa'iz Isma'il, member of the progressive National Front Central Command, participated in the talks.

### AL-BA'TH on Imminent U.S.-Phalangist Treaty

*JN090938 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] Damascus, 1 Jun (SANA) — In a dispatch from Beirut, the newspaper *Al-Ba'th* today says that Israel, which continues to pour reinforcements to the front facing the Syrian forces in Lebanon, is also instigating the Phalangist militias to attack the nationalist forces in various Lebanese areas in an attempt to impose the Phalangist-Israeli hegemony over all Lebanon.

The report added that those who are aware of the prevailing situation in Beirut assert that the issue of concluding a treaty between the Phalangists and the United States has made big strides, particularly since the U.S. Administration has begun reinforcing its troops in Lebanon and along its coasts. The report said that these troops, with the amount of weapons they possess, cannot be for preserving security in Lebanon, as Washington alleges, but are part of preparations for a military confrontation.

A Lebanese deputy at a special session has affirmed that the Israelis continue to make periodic visits to the areas that are under the control of the Phalangist militias and that both sides are fully coordinating their political and military stands.

The report said: The nationalist forces are convinced that the war which Israel is talking about these days is aimed at striking at Syria's steadfastness, the sole guarantee for Lebanon's Arabism, unity, independence and sovereignty. The nationalist forces, according to the report, stress that the failure so far on the part of Lebanon to define a clear-cut position on the issue of war raises a thousand questions.

The report concludes by affirming that this war is aimed at forcibly imposing the agreement on Lebanon's people, fragmenting its land, and using it as a staging base for usurping more Arab land.

### AL-BA'TH Decries Lebanon Regime's Attitude

*JN011110 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Lebanon's Regime and the U.S. Option," *Al-Ba'th* says: Since the signing of the contract of submission, the Lebanese regime has been saying that the agreement enjoys Arab unanimity despite the fact that several Lebanese officials have noted that before the signing of the agreement the Lebanese regime had consulted only a few Arab parties, which are in fact supporters of the U.S. plan in the region.

It is strange that while the Lebanese regime is endeavoring to wrap the contract of submission with Arab legitimacy, it asserts through Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan —in a statement he made in Paris —that the only option Lebanon had was the U.S. solution, and more specifically, the U.S. option. This means that the regime has completely detached itself from the Arabs and Arabism. The regime has also, since the signing of the agreement, adopted a serious trend by initiating a distortion campaign against Syria, its role and the great sacrifices it has offered for the sake of Lebanon's unity and territorial integrity. The Lebanese regime was not content with dispatching envoys to the Arab countries, as some reports noted, for the sake of urging Syria to withdraw its forces from Lebanon, and to peddle the deal, it also sent the foreign minister and the prime minister to the European countries for the same purpose. The least that can be said about this move is that it completes what Israel and the United States are carrying out together, namely, holding Syria responsible for the continued occupation of Lebanon. Not only this, but the regime has declared its readiness to sign an agreement with Syria, similar to that with Israel. Thus, the Lebanese regime has equated Israel with Syria, not to say, it has preferred Israel to Syria in many things. Yes, this is how the regime is behaving with Syria, which has sacrificed copiously for the sake of Lebanon's people and land.

More precisely, the regime in Lebanon is currently trying to harm Syria and its Arab and international reputation by saying repeatedly that Syria harbors covetous designs on Lebanon and has conditions, which it seeks to obtain prior to agreeing to withdraw its forces, although the regime is fully aware that Syria has only one condition for the withdrawal of its forces: The unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist invaders, without restricting Lebanon's freedom and making it fully subordinate to the enemy. Furthermore, if there were a single thing that Syria should demand from Lebanon, it is that Lebanon should remain Arab, in the full sense of the word.

*Al-Ba'th* concludes: The time is ripe for the Lebanese regime to understand that Syria's rejection of the agreement was made only after it was certain that the declared agreement, excluding the secret appendices, would, firstly, strike at Lebanon's national unity, and secondly, end Lebanon's Arabism. More dangerous than this, it would make Lebanon a staging base against the Arab countries, particularly Syria.

**Lebanese Paper Interviews Information Minister**

*JN011323 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Excerpts] Damascus — Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, in an interview with Lebanese newspaper *Al-Sharq*, published today, said there are two parties in Lebanon at present: The victor — Israel and those collaborating with it — and the vanquished which represent the Lebanese people with all their various sects. The minister warned that the continuation of the abnormal situation would have extremely grave consequences. He announced that all Syria is asking for is the unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all Lebanon.

The information minister expressed astonishment over the change in the Lebanese regime's position toward Syria, though this regime has on many occasions praised Syria's rejectionist stands. This Lebanese stand was even expressed until a few days before the signing of the agreement by many Lebanese officials who said that the agreement was imposed on Lebanon by the Israeli forces and through the U.S. pressures. They have even gone beyond that to say that the agreement will undermine the Lebanese will and shallextract Lebanon of its Arab affiliation.

The information minister said: Syria has warned in advance against holding political negotiations with Israel. He added these negotiations granted a certificate of good-conduct clearance to the Israeli invaders and extricated them from their Nazi-like crimes which they committed in Lebanon against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad spoke highly of the Soviet stands, stressing that the events have proved that the Soviet Union is a loyal friend to the Arabs and to their just issue. He announced that the Soviet Union is bolstering development in Syria and is developing its defense capabilities to confront the Israeli expansionist designs.

The information minister affirmed that his Arab tour did not touch on the issue of convening an Arab summit, adding that Syria will carry out multi-faceted activity in support of the Lebanese people's struggle in hindering the implementation of the Lebanese- Israeli agreement.

To a question on his recent Arab tour, the minister said: I was commissioned by President Hafiz al-Asad to convey messages to the Arab kings, princes and presidents dealing with the current developments in the Arab homeland, particularly after the agreement that the U.S. Administration and the Israel forces have imposed on the Lebanese negotiator.

Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad said that President Hafiz al-Asad's messages to his brother Arab kings, princes and presidents outlined Syria's stand on the agreement, affirming: We in Syria, proceeding from our principles, objectives, and pan-Arab interests, and from the supreme Arab nation's interest, have rejected the agreement in form and content. We also stressed the need to undermine the agreement and to support all the nationalist forces in Lebanon which say no to Israel and no to the implementation of this agreement.

In reply to a question on Lebanon's acceptance to sign this agreement and on the price that Lebanon has paid as a result of the Israeli invasion of its territory, the information minister said: The U.S. Administration and the Israeli racist forces have imposed the provisions of the agreement on the Lebanese negotiator contrary to the provisions of international law and of the UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509, as well as contrary to the UN Charter.

He affirmed that the Lebanese people paid for the Israeli racist, expanionist invasion twice: First, when the invasion took place, the grain farms were destroyed, the inhabitants were expelled, at least 40,000 Lebanese and Palestinian civilians were killed, and the Sabra and Shatila massacres were committed, according to the Israeli racist plans and under the joint supervision and participation of the invasion forces and some local agents.

The second time that the Lebanese people paid for the invasion was through the provisions imposed on them in the agreement — an agreement that takes from Lebanon all that the invasion forces aimed to achieve at the beginning of the invasion. This has beenconfirmed by several leaders of racist Israel.

In his reply, the minister said: The Syrian position was clear from the start. When the invasion took place, our decision was to confront the enemy forces. We did that with honor and manliness. When the Lebanese regime was forced to agree to hold political instead of military negotiations, we took the initiative by warning it not to fall into this trap. We told our Lebanese brothers that this dangerous path would weaken Lebanon in facing the Israeli forces of invasion and the U.S. pressure on the Lebanese negotiator.

In reply to another question, Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad said: The Israeli invasion of Lebanon was a U.S.-Israeli invasion by Israel with U.S. support, arms, and political protection on the international level. The minister also noted the demonstrations that swept world capitals denouncing Israeli racism and describing the invasion of Lebanon as an Israeli expansionist move and a neo-Nazi trend. He said: However, when the negotiations began, everyone was silent awaiting the results which falsely described Israel as a friendly state which had committed no crime in Lebanon — a peace-loving country according to the provisions of the agreement.

The information minister noted Syria's pan-Arab position. He said: When the political negotiations began according to the desire of Israel and the U.S. Administration, we warned against it and told our Lebanese brothers: You have many alternatives which will save you from falling into this predicament. These alternatives will also make your political and national position stronger in endeavoring to implement Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509, which call for the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

The minister affirmed that Syria is concerned about Lebanon and the unity of its people and land, and is determined to achieve an unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces.

He also talked about the difficult situation in Lebanon. He said: There are two sides in Lebanon now: a winner and a loser — a

victorious Israel and its agents facing the vanquished Lebanese people. This is a serious matter with dangerous complications for Lebanese society. Syria, the Arabs, and all honorable people in the world will definitely stand by the Lebanese people during this predicament.

On the dangers of the Israeli-U.S. agreement which was imposed on Lebanon, the information minister said: There is a dangerous issue which is being marketed in Lebanon. They are depicting the provisions of the agreement as stipulating the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. This is a deception which is refuted by facts in the articles of the agreement itself.

The agreement has kept southern Lebanon under direct Israeli control by forcing Lebanon to accept the Israeli agent, Sa'd Haddad, his collaborators, the partisan militias, and all the parties which were formed by the Israeli invasion in southern Lebanon.

The agents, who committed high treason according to Lebanon's Constitution and laws, have become commanders and guards according to the orders of Israel and the U.S. Administration. In the event that the agreement is implemented, Israel will maintain control of Lebanon and force it to normalize relations and establish an Israeli embassy in the guise of a liaison office which would enjoy diplomatic immunity.

The information minister added: Through the power of the provisions signed by the Lebanese negotiator, Israel forces Lebanon, in 1 year, to revise all provisions, treaties, agreements, and commitments to which it was previously committed and which may contradict the provisions of the agreement to any extent. The provisions of the agreement prevent Lebanon from making any future commitments or pledges which might contradict any article of the agreement. Thus, this agreement replaces the Lebanese Constitution and laws. The provisions of the agreement stipulate that any country that does not establish diplomatic relations with Israel will be considered hostile to Lebanon and Israel. Therefore, what have Lebanon and the Lebanese negotiator gained in return for this contract of submission?

Regarding the price which Syria is asking in return for withdrawal from Lebanon, the minister said: Syria, as it has affirmed on hundreds of occasions, wants the Israeli forces to withdraw unconditionally from all Lebanese territory. Syria's position affirms its concern for the security of Lebanon, Syria, Syria's pan-Arab interests, and subsequently the security of the Arab nation.

The minister affirmed that Syria has never taken the initiative in creating tension in its relations with any Arab country, because Arab solidarity represents a strategic aim of the Syrian policy. He said that any Arab country which is committed to the Arab League Charter and believes in the necessity of liberating all Arab territories and restoring the usurped rights of the Palestinian people, must surely find itself in one trench with Syria, its steadfastness, and its struggle.

The information minister also praised Syrian-USSR relations. He said: These are friendly and strategic relations which have developed since the mid 1950's. At the end of 1981 they developed into a friendship and cooperation treaty. These relations include economic, political, and military cooperation. Events have proven that the USSR is a loyal friend to the Arabs and to the justice of their cause. We in Syria highly value the Soviet position toward development in Syria and toward strengthening our defensive capabilities in the face of the Israeli expansionist inclination which is backed by the U.S. to the utmost limit.

To a question on convening an Arab summit under these circumstances, the minister said: We did not discuss this topic with the Arab brothers during my tour.

**Authorities Apprehend Fatah Official**

*JN010716 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 1 Jun 83 p 1*

[Text] In Dar'a yesterday, the Syrian authorities apprehended Ghazi al-Husayni, son of martyr 'Abd al-Qadir al-Husayni and chairman of the Hebron Committee in the Fatah movement.

Al-Husayni was en route from Damascus to Amman to receive the body of his mother which is due in Amman tomorrow from London where she died recently.

## Easing of Tension With Syria Believed Temporary

*TA011149 Tel Aviv Davar in Hebrew 1 Jun 83 p 2*

[Report by Tali Zelinger]

[Text] The drop in tension between the armies of Syria and Israel in the Golan Heights and Lebanese Al-Biqa' sectors is only temporary, it may be presumed.

With the end of the large-scale Syrian maneuver it may be assumed that the Syrian Army is now in a more confident position, and will continue to try to provoke Israel in order to start local clashes for which Israel, on the surface, will be to blame. The attempt to intercept an Israeli plane last Wednesday, 25 May, was a deliberate and planned Syrian provocation whose goal was to drag the IDF into reacting.

Observers believe that we may expect tensions of the type we experienced at the end of last week throughout the summer. The possibility cannot be dismissed that the IDF will do all it can to prevent them.

## Officials Considering Next Moves in Lebanon

### Syrian Position Remains Firm

*TA020723 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 2 Jun 83*

[Report by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel]

[Text] Philip Habib could not be a bearer of good tidings yesterday. He brought very little news — if any — to his Israeli interlocutors. Most importantly, it appears that there is no change in Syria's firm stance.

Habib described to his hosts the political moves made by Lebanon and the United States intended to bring about the Syrian Army's withdrawal. This is mainly a diplomatic effort whose arena is the Arab World countries and West European countries. Support, although not always enthusiastic, was received in these countries, but as stated, Damascus has not changed its refusal and is not even willing to receive the U.S. envoy.

It seems that the United States increasingly realizes that in the absence of a Syrian withdrawal, Israel will want to improve its deployment in Lebanon. An improved deployment means some IDF withdrawal from the present lines. Israel has recently made it clear to the United States that such a move will be made in coordination with it and with Lebanon, and that this will be preceded by a satisfactory extension of time for the political effort.

According to U.S. sources in Tel Aviv the United States does not expect a one-time move, but a gradual, moderate change in the location of the IDF units. No real contacts have yet been held among the countries concerned, and the issue was not mentioned in the Habib-Begin meeting yesterday either. It is clear that Israel will not withdraw so as to enable the Syrian Army to occupy its place. It is said in Jerusalem that the IDF units will be replaced by Lebanese Army personnel, or the Multinational Force. This may give Beirut or Washington a veto on every Israeli step, but political circles claim that curbing the expansion of the Syrian Army will be a Lebanese-U.S. interest first and foremost.

What is next? Habib is returning home to Washington for consultations, Beirut is continuing its efforts of persuasion in the Arab world, and Jerusalem is busy planning a new IDF deployment in southern Lebanon.

### Habib Briefs Begin

*TA011721 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Report from the prime minister's office in Jerusalem by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer]

[Text] Philip Habib could tell the prime minister nothing new at all, and he left the way he came — empty-handed. It looks as though the scene is becoming a bit repetitive, and has been monotonous for a few years now, ever since the crisis with Syria over the missiles. The U.S. ambassador could bring no good tidings about any kind of progress in the contacts between the Arab countries and Damascus in a bid to persuade Al-Asad to remove his forces from Lebanon, so that the Israeli-Lebanese agreement could reach some sort of conclusion.

Habib has devoted most of his time in the last few days to supporting Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, in view of the pressure and intimidation campaign that has been directed against him by Syria. Leaving the prime minister's office, Philip Habib said:

[Begin Habib recording — in English] I've had a chance to (?report) to the prime minister today on my most recent activities, and discussed the situation with him. We continue to work and I am going to be going to the United States for a few days — to be in Washington for a few days — to consult with our people, and then we'll see what happens. I'm leaving for the United States tomorrow. [end recording]

There are still no details on the positions expressed by Menahem Begin during the meeting, and his spokesmen have refrained from divulging any details.

## Sharon Remarks on Ash-Shuf Withdrawal Refuted

*TA010940 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 1 Jun 83 p 1*

[Report by Yehuda Litani]

[Excerpt] Last night, authoritative government sources reacted sharply to remarks by Ari'el Sharon on television about the need to withdraw from the Ash-Shuf Hills. The sources said that there was no truth to Sharon's statement that Israel was remaining in the region because of its commitment to the United States and Lebanon. Last night Minister Sharon, in a television interview, said that in his opinion there should be a rapid withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf Hills, which would lessen the attacks against IDF soldiers and show the Lebanese and Syria that Israel really did mean to leave the area.Sharon said that despite the fact that the United States was strongly opposed to our departure from there,

there was no need to accept its views, and we should leave the area.

Last night political sources in Jerusalem said that Sharon knew that the Government of Israel had not pushed him and forced him into bringing the IDF into the Ash-Shuf Hills, but in fact just the opposite.

The political sources said that it was true that Israel had reached an understanding with the United States, and Lebanon knew that if Syria were to persist in its intransigence, we would not stay on those lines forever and it was almost certain that we would withdraw from them within the shortest period of time, even within the next few weeks. The sources added that there was no secret agreement between the United States and Israel about the IDF remaining in the Ash-Shuf area, but before any change in the situation, we felt the need and the commitment to consult with the United States and Lebanon on a matter as serious as a withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf area.

Last night, governmental sources in Jerusalem said that recently Minister Sharon had been levelling pointed criticism at Defense Minister Professor Moshe Arens in closed circles. He had even sneered at him in the presence of several senior Israeli administration staff about his proposal to send Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to the United States for consultations on the Syrian matter.

Sharon left yesterday morning for a tour of Canada.

### Ben-Me'ir on IDF Redeployment

*TA011913 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir has said that if Syria's final decision is to refuse to withdraw its forces from Lebanon, Israel will have its own ideas on how to redeploy its own units there, but it will not do a thing without holding prior consultations on this with the United States and Lebanon.

At the same time, he told correspondents in New York, Israel will strive toward implementing the agreement reached with Lebanon, and Syria will realize that it has no other alternative but to withdraw.

### Begin Calls for National Unity on Lebanon

*TA011453 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1130 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Report from the Wednesday Knesset session by Hayim Zissowitz]

[Text] [Zissowitz] MK Mikha'el Bar-Zohar spoke in the Knesset as expected against the government, and enumerated what he sees as its sins during the war in Lebanon, and how it gave in to what he calls the big fraud of Sharon. He did not mince words.

He spoke about cheating the soldiers, silencing the army, and the war of the sorcerer's apprentices, as he called it. He spoke opposite the prime minister who sat in his chair and did not say a word. He called to him: The prime minister walks among us, does not declare and does not talk, and does not visit the soldiers in Lebanon. He ended with a question: If you would have known that 500 men would be killed, 2,500 would be wounded, and 600 left disabled for life, would you have started this war? This is what he asked the prime minister, and then, surprisingly, the prime minister got up and asked to answer these things himself, and here is his answer:

[Begin Begin recording] Surely there are those who feel this pain like us, but there is no one feeling it more than us. Therefore, please, in the face of all the wars held in Israel — and in the face of this war, which we had to embark on in order to put an end to the unending attacks on the Galilee and its residents, attacks on the state and its citizens, on men, women, and children — we should not try to create the impression that there are those whose pain is greater, and those whose pain is less.

Mr Speaker: MK Bar-Zohar brought quotations. These were brought up a few times. Some of them are accurate, some of them are not precise. The argument in essence, is not important today. However, it is interesting that from all the quotations brought by him there is one missing. Which one? On 11 June the Cabinet decided, unilaterally, on a cease-fire in Lebanon. We accepted this decision when we reached that security line between 40 and 45 km. This is in a written document. We wanted to reach this security line, and this mission was the mission of the whole of the IDF — to take the Galilee settlements out of range of enemy fire, which could, with the aid of its long range weapons, really destroy Qiryat Shemona, Nahariyya, Metula, and other places. So, we suggested a cease-fire.

The enemy did not accept it. It continued to attack our soldiers; it promised it would continue the war. What can a government do? What would any other government do? What should an army do when it is being attacked? Withdraw? Enable the creation of the same situation as before? Stand in one place? Accept this fire without an attempt to push the enemy back? This is the central document. Why not say the truth? Did we want the war to continue for a year? Do we want additional attacks?

In our eyes each person is a world in himself. We do not want anyone killed — not our soldiers, not our citizens, not anybody from the other side. When the situation, as a result of war, becomes difficult nationally, should we scratch each others eyes out? Was there no war of attrition which lasted 3 years? Did men not fall then almost every day? Did any of us make use of it?

True, the situation is difficult. I will not hide anything. There is a Syrian threat now, although there is a certain easing of tension, but we should stay alert. If, God forbid, hostile acts break out, all of us will have to defend our lives, our existence, and our future. Why should an impression be created that we are divided in these days of tension, of preparations by Syria? I do not think it is a positive thing to present things this way. We would like to hope that no hostile acts break out.

I would like to announce, Mr Speaker, that we are not even considering attacking the Syrian forces. We hope that now, after the end of the Syrian exercise, they will not attack us. We took

the necessary precautions. On this subject there is general consent, as I know from the talk we had with the Alignment spokesmen, and I thank them for the consent they gave to the precautions we took. Let us hope that peace will prevail. Yes, we will bring our sons home from Lebanon. The Syrians and the terrorists will leave.

I call on all the factions loyal to the state — to stand this trial together as we have stood on other days — in order to reach conditions according to which we will be able to let our soldiers return to their homes and their families, to stand behind them. I am asking for the same unity that was created at the beginning of the fighting to continue. [end recording]

[Zissowitz] The prime minister agreed to hold a discussion in the plenum on Bar-Zohar's motion. These are the surprising things which were said. It should also be noted that the whole discussion was opened by a perplexing event, when MK Bar-Zohar asked, without prior coordination with the speaker, that all members of the house rise in memory of the dead. There was a great cry. MK Ge'ula Kohen cried out against what she called blood merchants, and in the end agreed to erase this expression from the minutes. But this is how it was in the beginning.

As we heard, the discussion itself ended with the statements of the prime minister who agreed, after all, to hold a discussion in the plenum on the war in Lebanon.

### Soviets Reportedly Continue to Leave Beirut

*TA020731 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 2 Jun 83 p 1*

["Exclusive" report by Arthur Cohen]

[Text](?Basel) — Soviet citizens continue to leave Beirut, according to reports originating in the Lebanese capital. According to the same sources, PLO fighters in northern Lebanon now amount to 15,000 men.

## IDF Responds to Increasing Terrorist Attacks

### Alert Increased for Anniversary

*TA020838 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0810 GMT 2 Jun 83*

[Text] Southern Lebanon, 2 Jun (ITIM) — Over the last 24 hours, the IDF has increased its alert throughout southern Lebanon for fear of increased terrorist attempts to attack IDF soldiers on the occasion of the upcoming anniversary of the beginning of the war in Lebanon.

The IDF has taken various actions intended to prevent attacks against IDF soldiers. A very meticulous check is being carried out at the Sawfar and Al-Mansurah checkpoints of all people coming from the Syrian-controlled territory, with the IDF soldiers refraining from going near cars for fear they may be boodytrapped, and instead asking locals to unload them.

### More on Terrorist Strikes

*TA011031 Tel Aviv Davar in Hebrew 1 Jun 83 p 1*

[Report by Tali Zelinger]

[Text] The IDF is prepared to stay in Lebanon until at least April 1984, and the annual work program is based on an evaluation which includes another winter stay in Lebanon for which the IDF is already prepared from last winter.

At the same time, the IDF is taking steps to decrease, as far as possible, the number of casualties from hostile terrorist actions, activity which has been sharply increasing over the past month, and in which seven IDF soldiers have been killed and scores wounded in more than 60 incidents. The attack activity has received an impetus in the eastern sector, where the terrorists enjoy Syrian guidance and encouragement. It has been learned that the IDF does not intend to change its deployment in the eastern sector because of the enormous sums of money invested there in the infrastructure, roads, and fortifications.

Another new characteristic of the attacks against our forces throughout Lebanon is the high involvement of local Lebanese from all the factions who have begun to take a more active part in the actions against the IDF. Over the last few days the IDF has begun to make arrests of people suspected of helping or actually attacking squads, and to implement preventive detentions to foil terrorist actions.

### Lebanese Arrests Reported

*TA311845 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 31 May 83*

[Text] The ASSOCIATED PRESS quotes provincial Lebanese authorities as saying that Israeli troops have picked up 31 Lebanese men in raids on houses in several south Lebanese towns. AP says it believes the arrests are related to an Israeli effort to counter hostile activities against Israeli soldiers.

The Israeli Army spokesman said he had no information regarding the report. Our reporter Alan Ben-'Ami says that not only PLO gangs but also an assortment of Lebanese factions have been taking part in increasing attacks against Israeli soldiers. Among the Lebanese involved are Al-'Amal, Shi'ite Muslims, Communists, and members of the Druze Progressive Socialist Party led by Walid Junblatt.

### Junblatt Leftist Forces Involved

*TA010935 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 1 Jun 83 p 1*

["Exclusive" report from Beirut by 'Oded Zaray]

[Text] In accordance with an agreement [sikum] made in Damascus by Junblatt and leftist elements with Syria and the PLO, Junblatt's armed leftists are taking a part in the attacks against the IDF in the Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh regions that have increased

over the last 2 weeks. This has been checked according to the large amount of information in our possession. This was noted last night by the commander of the Lebanese (Christian) forces, Fadi Afram, in an exclusive interview with *Ha'aretz*.

Afram also said that Junblatt's personnel were taking part in laying ambushes and shooting at IDF patrols and positions, in addition to the aid they are providing to terrorist squads infiltrating from the Syrian lines. The latest ambush in the Ma'sriti area is definite proof of this, when a terrorist squad succeeded in returning to the Syrian lines under the cover of Junblatt's personnel. He disclosed that in this agreement in Damascus, (Anwar al-Fata'iri), who was formerly the commander of Junblatt's forces in the Ash-Shuf Hills and 'Alayh and fled to Syria with the entry of the IDF, has been appointed commander of Junblatt's forces in the Al-Matn area, under Syrian control. (Al-Fata'iri) completed a regimental commanders' course in a Soviet academy in the Soviet Union, together with PLO commanders.

In reply to a question, Afram said that Junblatt's men were also working against the agreement with Israel among the Druze sect in Lebanon. Last week, 80 Druze figures and leaders headed by (Amir Faysal Arselam) went to the president to express their support for the agreement. The next day Junblatt's men blew up their cars and damaged the homes of some of those leaders. Junblatt's men also blew up the home of the Druze member of parliament, (Tawfiq Asaf), in Atat village after he had attended the parliament session and supported the agreement with Israel.

As for the political situation, Afram said that Lebanon was now passing through the few most fateful weeks, with the administration headed by the president — who is among the Lebanese forces — showing a firm stand against the pressure and threats by Syria and its allies in Lebanon and the PLO. He also added that the Lebanese forces wanted to explain to Syria and others that they were prepared to deal with any possibility of setting obstacles in the path of the agreement with Israel, and the evacuation of all the foreign forces from Lebanon.

### Junblatt Organization Leader on IDF Cooperation

*TA020742 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 2 Jun 83*

[Excerpts] If a unilateral Israeli withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf mountains is effected soon, I foresee that a very dangerous civil war will break out, and this will be marked by many massacres. This pessimistic assessment emanated from a senior military leader in Walid Junblatt's Druze socialist party [the Progressive Socialist Party].

In the first interview of its kind with an Israeli journalist, the man who asked to remain anonymous said it is surely possible that Israel will now cooperate with some of the Druze at the same time that it is cooperating with the Christians. The senior member in Junblatt's organization criticizes the IDF indeed, but emphasizes that Israel exists and nobody can ignore or fail to recognize it. Our Arab affairs correspondent Bay Bekhor in Beirut talked with him.

[Begin recording] [Bekhor] We heard a lot about the Lebanese Walid Junblatt's Druze-leftist party, about their members' shellings of Beirut, the kidnappings they carried out, and the battles with the Phalange. However, so far we learned about this through the Christians in Lebanon only. Now, for the first time, a very senior personality in Junblatt's party is prepared to talk with an Israeli correspondent. However, he asked that his name not be mentioned as he frequently visits various Arab countries. We asked this senior element why Jublatt's men are so sharply opposed to the agreement between Israel and the Lebanese Government.

[Passages with anonymous leader's remarks in Arabic omitted — followed by Bekhor translation and additions] This agreement means one thing only: The Phalange's takeover of Lebanon from Jazzin in the south, and as far as the Al-Matn and Kasrawan mountains in the north. We refuse to have Lebanon handed over to the Phalange, he said. We do not believe they are able to correctly rule Lebanon, he added. As for the relations with the Phalange, he said: We will not surrender. We will die rather than give in to them in the campaign over the Ash-Shuf mountains.

This fight is a question of life or death for us, he said; a question of to be or not to be. The Druze-leftist senior leader here moves to claim that there is a link between the shaky situation in the Ash-Shuf area and the kidnappings and the IDF's stay there.

The link between the IDF and the kidnappings is not direct of course, he emphasized, but after Israel's entry into the region a year ago, the Phalange too entered this area which up till then was purely Druze — according to him — and this is how the whole affair started. On the other hand, he warned that if Israel leaves the area unilaterally soon, a civil war will break out there.

A very dangerous civil war will break out, he says, promising that many acts of massacre will also take place. However, he added that he personally does not foresee an Israeli withdrawal from the mountains soon.

Junblatt's party is known for the poisonous tone it has so far used regarding the IDF and the State of Israel particularly. The following constitutes a type of change: The senior party personage now sees a possibility of Israel's cooperation with the Druze in addition and in parallel to its cooperation with the Christians.

Whoever helps us we will thank him, he said. If you help us, he says of Israel, we will thank you just as we will anyone else. However, he rejects as Christian propaganda the reports on the attempt to effect a meeting between Walid Junblatt and Menahem Begin. Incidentally, the senior Druze commander accuses the IDF of seizing large quantities of arms from the members of the Junblatt party.

The IDF, he charges, confiscated large quantities of weapons from us. He calls on us to return them. When I ask him about his opinion of Israel, he makes it clear: Israel exists; nobody cannot possibly not recognize it. Then he moves to talk in English so that he is better understood in Israel, as he explains.

[Anonymous leader — in English] It is very importantto sit together in order to explain to you the entire situation, because

it is very important to tell to all the populace in Israel our situation here in Lebanon, especially with the Druze.

[Bekhor — translates and adds] It is very important to explain to the entire Israeli population our condition, especially the Druze's condition here in Lebanon, he said, concluding the Druze find themselves in one big jail. [end recording]

**Tabah Talks With Egypt Continue in Beersheba**
*TA011557 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1550 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] Beersheba, 1 Jun (ITIM) — The Israeli-Egyptian military delegation has resumed its talks in Beersheba after a long recess.

The ITIM correspondent in the Negev reports that the co-chairmen of the delegations from Israel and Egypt met at the "Desert Inn" hotel in Beersheba on Tuesday and discussed pending problems. This was followed by a tour of a Bedouin tent in Tel Sheva'.

Today, the co-chairman of the Israeli delegation, Brigadier General Dov Si'on, held a reciprocal visit and went on tours and held meetings.

# ALGERIA

## Mauritanian President Concludes Visit to Algiers

### Talks Continue With Bendjedid

*AB011013 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Excerpt] Political talks which began yesterday evening between Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation and head of state, continued this morning. The talks permitted the two leaders to review questions relating to bilateral cooperation and efforts to be made to strengthen inter-Maghreb relations.

### Joint Communique Issued

*LD012354 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Algerian-Mauritanian communique on the 3-day visit of the Mauritanian president to Algeria]

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the FLN, His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Brother Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the CMSN and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, paid a working and friendly visit to Algeria 30 May-1 June 1983.

During his stay in Algeria the Mauritanian president laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Martyrs of the Algerian revolution. He also held talks and working sessions with his counterpart, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. The working session expanded to include other officials of the two countries. Taking part on the Mauritanian side were Lieutenant Colonel Ahmedou Ould Abdallah, interior minister and member of the CMSN; Major Athie Hamat, member of the CMSN; Major Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the CMSN and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Major Cheik Sid'Ahmed Ould Babamine, member and permanent secretary of the CMSN; Mohamed Abderrahmane Ould Saibott, director of the office of the chairman of the CMSN, and Mahmoud Ould Mahamed Mohamedou, Mauritanian ambassador to Algeria. Taking part on the Algerian side were: Ahmed-Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and foreign affairs minister; M'hamed Hadj Yala, member of the Political Bureau and interior minister; Mohieddine Amimour, member of the Central Committee and adviser to the presidency; Abdelkader Belkacem, assistant secretary general of the Foreign Ministry; Omar Benghezal, director of the African Desk; and Djadri Mebarek, Algerian ambassador to Mauritania.

The talks, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternity and great mutual confidence, permitted the two sides to discuss bilateral relations and several issues of mutual interest. Concerning bilateral cooperation the two heads of state agreed to spare no effort to consolidate them further. They also noted with satisfaction the level which their relations have reached in all spheres.

The two sides touched on the situation in the area and they strongly reaffirmed their attachment to the idea of the emergence of the Greater Arab Maghreb and in this connection they expressedsatisfaction with the new atmosphere which emerged in the area after Algeria and Tunisia signed the treaty of fraternity, accord, and demarcation of the borders between these two Maghreb countries and afterthe meeting between President Chadli Bendjedid and His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco.

The two delegations reaffirmed their conviction that dialogue, consultation, cooperation, and strengthening the ties of fraternity among the group which forms the Greater Maghreb constitute the principles which are leading to the emergence of this Greater Arab Maghreb. They affirmed in this connection their will to work relentlessly for building a strengthened Maghreb community in accordance with the legitimate aspirations of the peoples of this area.

Concerning Western Sahara, they reaffirmed their conviction that a free expression by the Saharan people for deciding their own future and recognition of their firm rights to self-determination and to independence will make it possible to find a just and permanent solution to this conflict between the brothers of Morocco and the Polisario.

Regarding the OAU, the two sides reaffirmed their attachment to the organization. They expressed again their strong will to work together in order to strengthen and enable the members of this organization, which they regard as an excellent instrument which cannot be replaced and is best qualified to contribute to solving the existing disputes and defend the interests of the peoples of the continent.

They recorded with satisfaction the decision made in Nairobi in February 1983 by the Committee of 12 to hold the summit of the heads of state and governments in Addis Ababa in June 1983.

Concerning southern Africa, the two sides called on the international community to make every effort to implement immediately the resolutions of the international bodies, the United Nations, the OAU, and the nonaligned countries, particularly Resolution No 435 which seeks to end the illegal occupation of Namibia. The two sides strongly condemned the apartheid policy, and they renewed their support for the people of South Africa in their just struggle for dignity and independence and the frontline states for their struggle against the attacks of racist, criminal Pretoria.

Concerning the Middle East, the two sides condemned the expansionist and racist policy of the Zionist state, which insists on following the policy of building new settlements and on oppressive occupation of the Arab areas. The two delegations once again strongly affirmed their support for the Palestinian people under PLO leadership and for the Lebanese and Syrian people in their legitimate and just struggle to recover their lands and their usurped rights. The two sides affirmed the need for Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab areas including holy Jerusalem. And in the light of the latest developments in this Arab area the two sides reaffirmed their firm adherence to the sanctity of

Lebanese soil, the national unity of Arab Lebanon, and the inevitability of its recovery of its national sovereignty. They expressed their conviction that every effort which ignores the Palestinian national reality is doomed to failure.

On behalf of the delegation accompanying him, and on his own behalf Chairman Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala expressed profound thanks to the Algerian people, the FLN and his (?brother) and friend preisdent Chadli Benjedid for the warm welcome accorded them during their stay in the Democratic and Popular Rrepublic of Algeria.

Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the CMSN and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania,extended an invitation to President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the FLN, to pay an official and friendly visit to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. The invitation was gratefully accepted, and the date for the visit will be fixed by joint agreement and via diplomatic channels.

### 1 June Departure

*LD011448 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] President Khouna Ould Haydala of Mauritania left Algiers this morning after a 3-day working and friendship visit. He was seen off at the airport by President Chadli Bendjedid, government ministers, senior officials, and diplomats.

In a statement at the airport President Ould Haydala thanked President Bendjedid for the warm welcome accorded him in Algeria and said his talks with the president had covered bilateral cooperation and the current problems. He stressed that these direct contacts will give fresh momentum and new scope to relations between the two countries.

### Foreign Minister Receives Soviet Delegation

*LD012041 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] Ahmed-Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and foreign affairs minister, received at the ministry this afternoon a Soviet delegation led by Nikita Ryzhov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and deputy minister of foreign affairs. The meeting, which took place in the presence of the secretary general of the Foreign Affairs Ministry and the ambassadors of the two countries focused on an exchange of viewpoints and international questions of mutual interest.

The Soviet delegation arrived this morning in Algiers.

## LIBYA

### SANA: Al-Asad, Al-Qadhdhafi Hold Talks 1 June

*JN010950 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0855 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 1 Jun (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi held a third round of talks at midnight last night, which continued until 0200 today.

The talks revolved around issues pertinent to the general situation in the region and the need to confront the imperialist-Zionist onslaught on the Arab homeland and to undermine the contract of submission which is meant to be imposed on Lebanon.

### SDAR's Abdelaziz Departs After Visit 31 May

*LD011208 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1703 GMT 31 May 83*

[Text] Tripoli, 31 May, (JANA) — Brother Mohamed Abdelaziz, Saharan Democratic Arab Republic president, left Tripoli this evening after a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

## MAURITANIA

### Haydala Returns From Algiers, Makes Statement

*AB011733 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Excerpts] Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, president of the CMSN and head of state, has just returned to Nouakchott from Algiers, Algeria, where he carried out a working and friendly visit. On his arrival, the head of state was met by Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, prime minister and minister of defense; Mr (Sekal), deputy governor for Nouakchott charged with economic affairs; members of the CMSN's military and civil cabinets; and the charge d'affaires of the Algerian Embassy to Nouakchott.

The head of state then went to the VIP lounge where he answered questions by Sidi Ould Ali:

[Ould Ali] Mr President, what are the results of the working and friendly visit you have just carried out in Algeria?

[Haydala] To answer your question (?in detail), I would like to refer you to the joint communique that was signed, but I would also like to add that this visit (?enabled us to express our willingness) to strengthen our cooperation ties and [words indistinct].

[Ould Ali] Mr President, did you also discuss the future of the Maghreb during your stay in Algeria?

[Haydala] In fact, I did discuss this subject with Presidents Chadli Benjedid and Habib Bourguiba, our dean and elder brother. I discussed with the two presidents the situation in the Maghreb. We decided to work collectively and individually for the realization of a Greater Maghreb, which is the profound aspiration of the region's peoples. [Words indistinct] regional tensions as in the Maghreb, and in this way initiate the unity of the Arab world, these two entities [words indistinct] which in these times need to be united. [Words indistinct] and we believe that we need to be united in these times and that is why we launched the campaign for the creation of the Greater Maghreb, a campaign based on historical, geographical, cultural, and the common destiny of the populations. We agreed on the establishment of a Maghreb based on the following principles: the respect of political regimes within each state, coexistence, mutual cooperation, and (?solidarity).

## MOROCCO

### Boucetta Comments on OAU, Algeria, Lebanon

*LD281356 Rabat MAP in English 1213 GMT 28 May 83*

[Text] Rabat, May 28 (MAP) — "If the regulations and charter of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) are respected, Morocco will participate in the oncoming summit that will be held in Addis Ababa or anywhere else," affirmed Moroccan minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr M'Hamed Boucetta.

In an interview to the correspondent of the BBC for North Africa, Mr Boucetta reaffirmed Morocco's stance regarding this question and its determination to spare no effort to safeguard the OAU, which is the instrument for Africa to show its solidarity.

The Moroccan state minister called on the ones and the others disregard any prerequisite to the holding of the summit and not to impose things other than what was decided in Nairobi concerning the Sahara problem. [sentence as received]

"We ask for the implementation of the Nairobi resolutions, and we do not want that the so-called "SDAR" (Saharan Republic) which has no legal existence be admitted (within the OAU) in an intruding manner," declared Mr Boucetta.

The minister of state then recalled the different steps undertaken by Morocco in an attempt to avoid the split of the OAU and see to the respect of the OAU decisions. He added that these efforts are being carried on and that by the end of the current month "an idea will emerge".

Expressing optimism concerning a definite settlement of the problem in Northwest Africa, Mr Boucetta recalled African unanimity regarding the holding of a referendum in the Moroccan Sahara. "Morocco and Algeria agree about the implementation of the Nairobi resolutions," he said.

Dealing with inter-Maghreban relations and more especially with the normalization of Moroccan-Algerian relations, Mr Boucetta affirmed that there was no slowing down in the normalization process, triggered since the meeting of last February 26 between King Hassan II of Morocco and the president of Algeria, Mr Chadli Bendjedid.

Evoking the Lebanese-Israeli accord, Mr Boucetta said the accord was not in contradiction with Arab interests as long as itputs an end to the Israeli occupation of Lebanon and of otherArab territories.

Mr Boucetta did not exclude the holding of an Arab summit in "a near future".

The right time for the summit, he said, might come with the evolution of the situation, mainly the withdrawal from Lebanon.

### Gabonese Minister Arrives With Message for King

*LD011553 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 May 83*

[Text] Gabonese Minister of Higher Education, Scientific Research,and Environmental Protection Jean-Pierre Okias arrived this evening in Fes as envoy of President Omar El Hajd Bongo to His Majesty King Hassan. He told the press that he was carrying a special message from the Gabonese president to His Majesty King Hassan II and that his visit, which follows by 24 hours that of the head of the Supreme Council for Justice and the Gabonese foreign minister, reflected the friendship and the strong fraternity between the leaders of the two countries. He said that his visit is one of the indicators of the good relations and constructive cooperation between the two countries and is part of the concentrated consultations in order to coordinate attitudes and create an atmosphere of understanding only days before the African summit conference in Addis Ababa.

## SUDAN

### Decision To Close 22 Embassies Announced

*JN011603 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Jun (SUNA) — Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak has announced that a decision to close 22 Sudanese embassies is being carried out and will be completed on 30 June, the beginning of the new fiscal year.

The minister said that this decision had been made due to the country's financial circumstances, which obliged the officials to reduce government expenditures by closing these embassies.

It has been decided to close the Sudanese embassies in Prague, Sweden, Spain, Greece, The Hague, Berlin, San'a', Aden, Muscat, Qatar, Baghdad, Morocco, [name indistinct], Jordan, Djibouti, and Mogadishu [number of embassies as received].

The foreign minister told SUNA that many states contacted the Foreign Ministry to ask it to re-examine its decision, but Sudan explained that the decision was only made in view of Sudan's economic circumstances, and that Sudan would intensify its relations with these states through their embassies in Khartoum and the nonresident Sudanese ambassadors abroad.

A preliminary plan has been formulated to continue the work of the embassies which will be closed. Under this plan, the Sudanese Embassy in Nairobi will be responsible for Djibouti and Mogadishu; the Sudanese Embassy in Bonn will be responsible for Norway and Sweden; the Sudanese Embassy in Rome will be responsible for Spain, Greece, and Belgrade; the Sudanese Embassy in Moscow will be responsible for The Hague, France, and East Europe; the Sudanese Embassy in Kuwait will be responsible for Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, and Iraq; the Sudanese Embassy in the UAE will be responsible for Qatar and Muscat; and the Sudanese Embassy in Saudi Arabia will be in charge of Sudanese interests in Aden, San'a', and Jordan. [all country names as received]

### Nile Valley Officials Hold Press Conference

*JN011322 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 1 Jun (SUNA) — 'Izz ad-Din as-Sayyid, Nile Valley Parliament speaker, has said that the parliament has begun to remove the obstacles which hindered the integrative work in the past stage. Therefore, the Nile Valley Parliament has approved of trade exchanges between Egypt and Sudan, the removal of customs barriers, and the issuance of Nile Valley identity cards, which will permit people to go without any restrictions to both countries. 'Izz ad-Din said at a press conference at the conclusion of the work of the Nile Valley Parliament said that the parliament's specialized committees are studying the remaining laws, which were obstructing the implementation of the integrative plans.

During this press conference here last night, Egyptian Assembly Speaker Sufi Abu Talib also said that half of the Nile Valley Parliament members were chosen from the People's Assembly and the other half were appointed according to their competency so that each state can maintain its sovereignty, constitutional system, and form of political government.

Abu Talib also added that President Numayri said: We want an appropriate method to realize integration between the two countries without being linked to political tendencies. In other words, we should create constitutional institutions and other organs to perpetuate this integration. Therefore, we planned to establish the integration fund, the Nile Valley Parliament and the Higher Council for Integration and Resolutions. Asked about the integration between the two countries under the canopy of different political institutions in the two countries, he said that democracy in the West is the outcome of different opinions and that the image of the other opinion is constantly renewed according to the circumstances in every society, which make good progress in social, economic, and political stability by considering the other opinion in the form of parties with different philosophies.

In his statements, Abu Talib also said that the Nile Valley Parliament welcomes Gulf cooperation and the expected cooperation in the Arab Maghreb. He also said that the Nile Valley Parliament supported the Lagos resolutions and will support any other gathering for the sake of Arab or African solidarity. He added that President Numayri and President Mubarak are always calling for Arab solidarity and regional gatherings.

## TUNISIA

### Prime Minister on Results of Visit to Turkey

*LD290736 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 28 May 83*

[Text] This afternoon at the presidential palace in Carthage President Habib Bourguiba met with Premier Mohamed Mzali, who submitted a report on the results of his official visit to Turkey to the president. His excellency the president also signed an order pardoning some convicts on the occasion of victory day. After the meeting Mr Mohamed Mzali made the following statement:

[Begin Mzali recording] I have conveyed the greetings of Mr Kenan Evren and the Turkish Government to President Bourguiba. I conveyed the extent of the Turkish people's friendship and amity for the Tunisian people and the Turkish Government's determination to cooperate with Tunisia to President Bourguiba. I believe that this official visit, in which the ministers of economy, agriculture, and international cooperation and a number of directors general — particularly officials in the phosphate sector, chemicals, and industry — took part, was successful and useful. In addition to the political consultations, the conversation on the situation in the Middle East and the Mediterranean, and the accord in the viewpoints that we have recorded, thanks to God, we also signed several agreements and made new steps in cooperation in connection with what we agreed upon during my colleague the Turkish Prime Minister Mr Celasun's visit to Tunisia last October. This is particularly seen on the volume of our trade exchanges, Turkey's purchases of (?large quantitites) of phosphates and phosphoric acid, its agreement to set up a big (?factory) in northwest Tunisia with the cooperation of the Tunisian-Saudi development bank, and other projects that will be announced (?later). We also laid the foundation for cooperation in tourism between Turkey and Tunisia. Officials and experts will hold talks in the coming weeks, God willing.

We also made a big step forward in what I call tripartite cooperation. This is due to the big project that we intend to set up in Turkey for turning Tunisian phosphates into phosphoric acid. This tripartite cooperation means cooperation between Turkey, Tunisia, and Kuwait. I already (?made a statement in Turkey) to the effect that there is also tripartite cooperation with (?Saudi brothers and Saudi businessmen and officials in Turkey and Tunisia.) Thus, you see that this visit, in addition to other visits to friendly countries, tends to boost Tunisia's economy and provide a (?big a step) toward real cooperation in the framework of trade balance [words indistinct]. I was accorded a great welcome, which showed once again that Turkey and Tunisia are brought together by more than interests and geographical neighborliness. What brings us together is Islamic brotherhood and true solidarity, which has been in existence for centuries. At one time this solidarity was cooled as a result of colonialism, but since Tunisia's independence and particularly after the great fighter President Habib Bourguiba's official visit to Turkey in 1965, it has resurged and it will advance further, God willing. [end recording]

Mr Mohamed Mzali returned to Tunisia at 1630 yesterday afternoon, Saturday.

## ETHIOPIA

### Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives 31 May

*EA011733 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 31 May 83*

[Text] The deputy foreign minister of Poland, Comrade Jozef Wiejacz, arrived in Addis Ababa today at the head of a two-member delegation on a working visit to Ethiopia. During his 2-day stay, Comrade Jozef will meet officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for talks on bilateral and international issues of mutual interest.

## KENYA

### President Announces Release of 8,463 Prisoners

*EA011137 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1012 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi has released 8,463 prisoners, including 22 detainees, in his prerogative to exercise mercy.

President Moi announced the release in his off-the-cuff speech at Uhuru Park today to mark the 20th anniversary of Kenya's internal self-government, Madaraka Day. President Moi expressed the hope that the released prisoners and the detainees will be of good behavior and would join other Kenyans in the task of nation-building.

The president said the detainees set free were of the disbanded Kenya Air Force [sentence as heard]. He, however, warned that severe punishment will be meted out to the ones who will involve themselves in undesirable activities. President Moi also said that the other released members of the former Kenya Air Force who have been reporting to their chiefs are now free. He explained that they no longer have to report to their chiefs and are free to look for employment.

In his prepared speech to mark the occasion, President Moi exhorted all Kenyans to rededicate themselves to the cause of peace and national unity in order to realize the kind of nation which we set to build 20 years ago. The president particularly appealed to wananchi not to allow the forthcoming parliamentary and local authority elections to generate hatred and disunity in the country.

He cautioned that there are many forces of disunity and destruction which are out to wreck the country's atmosphere of peace and development that appealed to wananchi to be vigilant and report such elements of destruction to the relevant authorities. [sentence as received] Saying that it is the duty of every Kenyan to safeguard the peace and national unity which we have continued to enjoy since independence, President Moi reiterated his earlier caution that unity is the biggest and most reliable weapon the country has to fight all its enemies.

On the country's economic problems since independence, President Moi said that the country had made strides in every aspect of national development in spite of the economic distress caused mainly by the ever-increasing oil prices. The president, however, noted that the world economy is showing signs of recovery and growth and Kenya is looking forward to an early resumption of rapid and sustained development. He said that the cooperative movement will be strengthened to assume greater responsibilities for the benefit of members and shareholders of societies in the country. The president said that the government has already commissioned a grain marketing study with the objective of ensuring that all grain offered by farmers is marketed and paid for promptly.

On the industrial sector, the president reaffirmed the government's determination to create a climate for recovery and growth, adding that, given the goodwill and cooperation from all those concerned, the measures which have been taken by the government so far are bound to succeed.

The president went on to say that the success of the newly introduced rural development program at district level will depend to a large extent on stability and unity consolidated by the team spirit among government officers, MP's and other local leaders. He said that the new system which is scheduled to start in July this year will include district development teams which will aim at creating employment opportunities in rural areas.

President Moi, however, noted that Kenya's rapidly growing population continues to pose a great problem to the country's development plan and the government has formed a National Council of Population and Development to help check the rate of population growth.

The president expressed the hope that the newly established KANU newspaper and the government Ministry of Information and Broadcasting will continue to supplement the government's efforts in solving these problems.

## SOMALIA

### Clandestine Radio Reports Clashes With Ethiopia

#### 20 'Dispirited Abyssinians' Killed

*EA012346 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somalia and Abo Liberation Front in Somali to Western Somalia 1200 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] A bitter clash reportedly took place between the gallant forces of the Sidamo liberation movement and the demoralized troops of black colonial Abyssinia at (Jiraqe) in the El Carre District of Bale region on 27 May 1983. In the clash, 20 dispirited Abyssinian soldiers were killed and an unknown number wounded.

The soldiers of the obstinate Addis Ababa regime also lost an armored personnel carrier complete with its load of military equipment and other items.

The liberation forces of the Sidamo Liberation Movement suffered no losses and returned safely to base.

### 29 May Engagement Described

*EA020219 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somalia and Abo Liberation Front in Somali to Western Somalia 1200 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] On 29 May the gallant forces of the WSLF [Western Somalia Liberation Front] carried out a surprise attack against the black colonial Abyssinian forces stationed in Wardair District, teaching them an unforgettable lesson. The report adds that the Abyssinian mercenaries and their allies lost 60 soldiers killed and many others wounded. In the same engagement, the intrepid WSLF fighters captured 10 rifles of various types and burned 3 military vehicles, 2 jeeps mounted with heavy field guns, military hardware and rations. The fighters of the WSLF lost three martyrs, while another fighter was slightly wounded.

## UGANDA

### Obote Congratulates Moi on Madaraka Day

*EA012108 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] President Milton Obote has reaffirmed Uganda's desire and commitment to strengthen the ties of friendship and fraternity that bind the people of Uganda and Kenya. In a message of friendship to President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya on the occasion of Madaraka Day, Dr Obote said:

On this important occasion, when you celebrate the 18th [as heard] Madaraka Day, I wish on behalf of the government and the people of Uganda and on my own behalf to convey fraternal felicitations to you and, through you, to the government and people of Kenya.

The people of Uganda would like to express solidarity with their Kenyan brothers in their continuing task of consolidating their independence under your able leadership.

We take advantage of this occasion to reiterate further our desire and commitment to strengthen the ties of friendship and fraternity that bind our two countries and peoples, he concluded.

## CHAD

### 95 Reportedly Killed in Nigerian Bombings

*NC011420 Paris AFP in English 1407 GMT 1 Jun 833*

[Text] Paris, June 1 (AFP) — Ninety-five civilians were killed yesterday by continuing Nigerian air and artillery bombardment of islands in Lake Chad and Chadian localities in the region, a source close to the Chadian Embassy here said today.

According to the source, the Nigerian attacks have been virtually unceasing for the past 10 days. Yesterday's bombardment was notably directed against the island of Aikoulou, the source said. The source also said that the border between Nigeria and Chad remained closed, despite an agreement last month between Lagos and Ndjamena to reopen it, and despite officially-inspired Nigerian reports that it had been reopened. The Nigerian authorities closed the border following bloody clashes between Nigerian and Chadian troops in the region in April.

At the same time the government in Ndjamena, which had decided to shoot down any aircraft flying over the regions of Mayo-Kebi (west-central Chad) and Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti (in the north), has extended the measure to the whole of the country, and particularly the lake region, the source said.

### Foreign Minister Leaves for OAU Summit

*AB311541 Paris AFP in French 1400 GMT 31 May 83*

[Text] Ndjamena, 31 May (AFP) — Chadian Foreign Affairs Minister Idriss Miskine left Ndjamena on Tuesday for Addis Ababa, via Paris, where he will attend the 19th OAU summit from 6 to 11 June.

Idriss Miskine told the press before his departure that President Hissein Habre might attend the OAU summit in person if "circumstances" allow it, adding that Mr Habre was officially invited to the pan-African conference.

## CONGO

### Sassou-Nguesso Receives Libyan UN Envoy

*AB011345 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] At the People's Palace yesterday, the president of the republic received 'Ali 'Abd at-Turayki, Libya's representative to the United Nations. The Libyan envoy brought a message from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to his Congolese counterpart, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso. At the end of the audience, Mr at-Turayki said that his talks centered on the safeguarding of the OAU.

## RWANDA

### Libyan Envoy Arrives With Al-Qadhdhafi Message

*EA011637 Kigali Domestic Service in French 1115 GMT 31 May 83*

[Excerpts] Libyan Secretary of Foreign Liaison 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi arrived in Kigali this morning with a personal message forPresident Juvenal Habyarimana from the leader of the Libyan revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi told the RWANDA NEWS AGENCY that the message concerns the forthcoming OAU summit planned for 6-11 June in Addis Ababa. The leader of the Libyan revolution, who would like to see the summit postponed, wants to inform his African friends of his intentions in this way. He believes that the reasons which twice stopped the 19th pan-African summit from meeting in the Libyan capital still exist. [Passage indistinct]

## GHANA

### Enin, Delegation Return From ECOWAS Summit

*AB012011 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] A three-member Ghana delegation to the just-ended ECOWAS summit in Conakry, Guinea, has returned home. Speaking to newsmen at Kotoka International Airport, the leader of the delegation, Mrs Anna Enin, who is a member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], described the meeting as very successful. She said 11 heads of state and 5 accredited delegations attended, and a number of resolutions and discussions on furtherance of the objectives of ECOWAS were adopted. They include trade liberalization and the development of joint programs among member states.

Mrs Enin said the meeting directed an appeal to the West African Francophone economic group to align themselves with ECOWAS. She said the meeting urged the establishment of projects among member states with emphasis on rural industries, transport, and communications.

For the purpose of effective mobilization in the subregion, Mrs Enin said the meeting asked member states to organize the youth, women, and labor organizations as well as research institutions for the benefits of their people. It urged all African governments to attend the forthcoming OAU summit in Addis Ababa. An appeal was also made to the current chairman of the OAU to bring all factions together before the summit takes place. Mrs Enin said the delegates are convinced that if ECOWAS can take off, Africa is bound to succeed.

The delegation was met by a member of the PNDC, Na Polkuu Konkuu Chiiri.

## LIBERIA

### Fahnbulleh Speaks to Ivorian Delegation

*AB012144 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Dr H. Boimah Fahnbulleh Jr, has called for the reactivation of the joint Liberian-Ivorian commission established in 1972. He said the commission has great potential for accelerating the economic development of both countries.

Foreign Minister Fahnbulleh was speaking when a 12-man Ivorian trade delegation currently in Liberia called on him at the Foreign Ministry in Monrovia today. Dr Fahnbulleh said through cooperation and meaningful dialogue Third World nations can strengthen their economic ties to help lessen their economic dependence on superpowers. He noted that the ECOWAS is another concrete manifestation for African countries to consolidate their economic independence and accelerate the process of decolonization. Minister Fahnbulleh welcomed the delegation to Liberia and assured its members of the necessary cooperation that will make their visit here successful.

The Ivorian ambassador to Liberia, Mr Clement Kaul Meledje, expressed gratitude to the government and people of Liberia for the warm reception accorded the delegation and hoped the visit would reinforce the bonds of friendship that exist between Liberia and the Ivory Coast.

## MALI

### France's Nucci Pleased With Cooperation

*AB011716 Paris AFP in French 1317 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] Bamako, 1 Jun (AFP) — On Wednesday, following his visit to Mali, Christian Nucci, French minister delegate for cooperation and development, expressed satisfaction with the continuous renewal of French-Malian cooperation and its adaptation to new strategies.

At a press conference shortly before his departure from Bamako, Nucci stated that last May the Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC) voted Fr 19.7 million for the following projects in Mali: agricultural research, agricultural projects in the south of Mali, assistance to the Institute for Rural Economy, gold and diamond research, assistance for the training of teachers, and assistance to the health sector. Mr Nucci added that the FAC's aid to Mali next September "could be more than Fr 19 million, with extremely important projects covering three particular areas: public works, assistance to hospitals, and the Niger Agricultural Production Office.

Mali is requesting French assistance in particular for the rehabilitation of the 50-year-old Niger Agricultural Production Office, the primary agro-industrial venture in the country. The office's agricultural production, according to Malian officials, covers more than 60 percent of the total national rice production, that is, more than 20 percent of Mali's total rice needs. In addition, it covers all national sugar production.

Mr Nucci added that during his talks with Malian officials he will examine other fields in which French assistance will be needed.These are, in particular, the construction of some buildings (library and student hostels) at the School of Medicine and the implementation of the project relating to the supply of water to the town of Timbuctu. "All these possibilities," he added, "are within the framework of the comprehensive policy on food, energy, and health strategies" in Mali.

The minister expressed his happiness that "the long-standing cooperation between Mali and France is being continuously renewed" and stressed the "political determination" of both partners (French and Malian) in the face of cooperation problems.

## NIGER

### EEC-ACP Cooperation Meeting Opens in Niamey

*AB301854 Paris AFP in French 1730 GMT 30 May 83*

[Excerpt] Niamey, 30 May (AFP) — An EEC-African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) countries meeting being held to evaluate

jointly-undertaken road construction projects in member countries opened on Monday in the Niger capital under the chairmanship of Niger Public Works and Urban Planning Minister Moumouni Yacouba. The meeting is being attended by several high-ranking specialists in this field representing the ACP as well as EEC member countries.

The conference will, among other things, discuss issues of financial and technical cooperation established within the framework of the Lome Convention. It will be recalled that some years ago EEC experts evaluated road development projects with officials of the ACP countries. The Niamey meeting, which is expected to end on 3 June, will examine the results of these evaluations and suggest a series of joint EEC-ACP programs for further cooperation in this field. These future projects will fall within the framework of the second Lome Convention.

## NIGERIA

### Shagari Interviewed on Forthcoming OAU Summit

*EA020216 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] His Excellency Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, said he is confident that, given their combined skills, the African heads of state will find appropriate and lasting solutions to the problems facing the OAU. Replying to questions put to him by the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY [ENA] on the forthcoming 19th OAU summit, the president said that the organization was continental, as opposed to ideological. Accordingly, there is no problem that cannot be solved by mutual agreement.

Replying by telex from Lagos to the ENA, President Shagari said that holding summits in the various capitals of member states had led to the summits being faced with irrelevant issues that are contrary to the OAU Charter. He gave assurances that his country would support any method acceptable to all member states to guarantee the organization's continued existence and performance.

Referring to Africa's food problems, he applauded the action taken by the UN Economic Commission for Africa and other international organizations and appealed for national and international aid for the severely affected African countries. He also expressed confidence that the organizations established by his own country for this purpose would serve as an example to others.

## SENEGAL

### Abdou Diouf Interviewed on ECOWAS Summit

*AB311230 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 30 May 83*

[Text] As you know, the 16 heads of state and government of the ECOWAS will attend the OAU summit. This was confirmed by the head of state on his return this afternoon from Conakry, where he participated in the ECOWAS summit. Mr Habib Thiam, president of the National Assembly, and members of government were at the airport to welcome home the president. Let us now hear the head of state evaluating the outcome of the Conakry summit:

[Begin recording] [Diouf] The ECOWAS summit came out very well. I must first of all pay tribute to His Excellency President Ahmed Sekou Toure, our brother and friend, who has just assumed the post of current chairman of ECOWAS. Thanks to him, the summit took place under excellent conditions. We worked in a warm and fraternal atmosphere. Thanks also to his great qualities, he was able to smoothly direct our deliberations, thus enabling us to finish on time.

As for the decisions made at the summit itself, they are contained in the joint communique and in the resolutions we voted for. For now, let me just stress the fact that not only should we ensure the functioning of ECOWAS, but all its member states should also move toward a better implementation of decisions, resolutions, and recommendations made by our regional organizations. ECOWAS is a great idea. It is a great community with a great objective. It is our noble ambition to achieve a human and economic entity, a dynamic and progressive entity, in West Africa. To achieve this great ambition, we must stack all the odds in our favor. We should have the political will at all levels to ensure that our administration is well-organized at all levels. This would enable us to implement and monitor the decisions we make. I have reason to hope that before the next ECOWAS summit, decisions that were made at previous summits and decisions made at this last summit will have a higher rate of implementation in all member countries of the organization, so that we can think about new programs that will enable us to achieve our objective of integration.

[Question from first unidentified reporter] Mr President, one other question about the Conakry summit: Some heads of state actually called for the dissolution of the West African Economic Community [CEAO] to make way for ECOWAS. But you said: ECOWAS must first prove its viability.

[Diouf] Well, the problem must be clearly posed. ECOWAS is composed of 16 states, 6 of which are members of the CEAO. Logically, we can say that, since ECOWAS and the CEAO have the same objective — economic integration, there should be no place for the CEAO, and that what the 6 members were doing should now be done at a higher level, that is, with the other 10 members who together form ECOWAS. But if this problem is logically simple, in practical terms it is more difficult to implement because, on one hand, we have an ECOWAS that is still in the making. It has not yet reached its cruising speed. On the other hand, we have a CEAO that has reached full maturity and has many accomplishments to its credit. We cannot wind up these activities overnight without making sure that the larger organization for which it is winding up its activities has already reached its cruising speed. Added to this is the fact that the two organizations do not function in exactly the same way. At the CEAO, we have an organized zone of exchange with provisions for regional cooperation and a common development fund with a compensation system, while at ECOWAS we have, for the moment, the ambition only to establish common customs regulations.

There is nothing impossible for statesmen of goodwill who are seeking a solution to their problems. That is why we must fix a date for harmonizing the activities of both organizations so that on a given date the CEAO will disappear and give way to ECOWAS. This should be everyone's declared objective. By that time, the working procedure of the CEAO will have been worked into ECOWAS, so that the aspirations that motivated the creation of the CEAO and and ECOWAS would not be compromised. But once again I say that it is not the CEAO that prevents ECOWAS from functioning. Senegal is a full, active, and loyal member of ECOWAS and its only wish is that ECOWAS progress as fast as possible in order to achieve its objectives of regional economic integration in West Africa. The CEAO cannot be a pretext to prevent ECOWAS from progressing.

[Question from second unidentified reporter] You and your colleagues have decided to attend the 19th summit of the OAU. Does this mean that the differences that prevailed (?at the last summit have been resolved)?

[Diouf] The 16 members of ECOWAS, in response to the call of the current chairman of the OAU, decided to attend the 19th OAU summit in Addis Ababa. I am referring to the 16 states in ECOWAS. What does that mean? First of all, it shows faith in African unity; it also shows a determined and strong political will to do everything to achieve African unity and to save our continental organization. At the present stage, we think that in Addis Ababa, before the official opening of the summit, it will be possible for ECOWAS heads of state who were present in Conakry, and other heads of state that we will meet, to discuss ways of surmounting the current crisis facing our organization. I believe what is important is the political will, faith in African unity, the desire of all the heads of state to ensure that the OAU surmounts the crisis and resumes its march forward.

There is no doubt that there are problems, but the best way to make this Addis Ababa summit a success is, in our opinion, to stop talking about our differences: The only way out is to go to Addis Ababa and, among responsible heads of state, to try and find solutions to problems that prevent us from progressing and to talk less about (?politics). We hope that we will achieve the success we envisage if the political will I noticed in Conakry among the 16 members of ECOWAS is displayed by the 34 other states that will come to Addis Ababa to join us to form the 50 states which are presently members of the OAU. [end recording]

### Gabonese Delegation Delivers Message to Diouf

*AB012209 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Excerpts] A delegation from our country headed by Marcel Sanoungou, the president of the High Court of Justice, is currently on an African tour. A few hours ago, the delegation, which also includes Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Martin Bongo, was in Dakar.

Mr Sanoungou delivered a message from President Bongo to Abdou Diouf at 1900 Dakar time yesterday during an audience at the Presidential Palace.

In a statement to the Senegalese press, Mr Sanoungou explained that Gabon has no preconditions for attending the 19th OAU summit. He said: "It is possible that our head of state will attend this summit."

He left this morning with his delegation for Libreville via Abidjan, where he is to deliver another message to President Houphouet-Boigny.

## SIERRA LEONE

### Stevens Comments on ECOWAS Accomplishments

*AB311405 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 31 May 83*

[Text] The president, Dr Siaka Stevens, has returned to Freetown by a special Sierra Leone Airlines flight after attending the sixth summit of ECOWAS in the Guinean capital, Conakry. President Stevens was welcomed at Hastings Airfield by First Vice President S.I. Koroma, acting Second Vice President Salia Jusu-Sheriff, Cabinet ministers, and senior civil servants.

Speaking shortly after his arrival, President Stevens described the ECOWAS meeting as successful and said that all heads of state who attended the summit had agreed to attend next week's OAU summit in Addis Ababa.

En route in Conakry from his presidential villa to the airport, a huge crowd of Sierra Leonians who are living in Guinea turned out to salute President Siaka Stevens as he drove along the main road. The presidential motorcade had to stop on numerous occasions to enable Dr Stevens to acknowledge the greetings from the enthusiastic and cheering crowd.

President Stevens addressed the summit conference, describing ECOWAS as unique on the African Continent as it brings together all the peoples of the subregion. He pointed out that these peoples were united by a common experience of colonialism and economic and political dependence on non-African metropolitan powers. Dr Stevens noted that member states' pursuit of unity over the past 8 years and their resolute determination to foster economic cooperation on a practical and functional level has succeeded.

President Stevens told his colleagues that they were encouraged by the fact that every member state had devoted itself with considerable dedication and fidelity to the principles that inspired them to institutionalize their cooperative efforts. Dr Stevens maintained that the work of the community was being demonstrated in several different forms by a number of other intergovernmental organizations, some of which concentrate on major economic sectors,while others specialize in a particular project or specific agricultural crops.

He urged governments to recognize and pay homage to the considerable work being pioneered by nongovernmental organizations in their pursuit of understanding and cooperation throughout West Africa. In mentioning the various nongovernmental associations and organizations that contribute to the promotion of subregional cooperation in West Africa, Dr Stevens

said, "We are not unaware of the potential drawbacks which might result from a duplication of our efforts and the possibility of spending scarce resources on institutions whose mandates and workload sometimes overlap."

The president stressed that ECOWAS continued to record significant strides in its efforts to promote pragmatic and functional cooperation. He elaborated, however, on the severe constraints on the expansion of trade and further enhancement of subregional integration due to poor road networks, the underutilization of existing coastal and river communications, inadequate telecommunications and other transport facilities, lack of institutions for the provision of credit, and the inadequate dissemination of information.

According to Dr Stevens, the committee of central banks and other financial and commercial institutions in West African had begun to address themselves seriously to these fundamental questions and that a number of additional donor countries had confirmed their interest in promoting projects in the subregion. President Stevens stressed the need for the people to be aware of their rights and duties within the community and for officials to deal frankly and impartially with these problems as they arose. He said that the Secretariat, under the distinguished guiding hand of the executive secretary, had discharged its mandate with credit and hoped that officials in the Secretariat and the fund would continue to serve Africa, being a credit to the continent and an honor to themselves.

Dr Stevens expressed thanks to the outgoing chairman of the ECOWAS, President Mathieu Kerekou of Benin, for the unstinting and tireless manner in which he had conducted the affairs of the community. The president praised the role of President Ahmed Sekou Toure and the people of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea for their positive contribution to unity and political, cultural, and economic cooperation in Africa over the last 25 years.

President Siaka Stevens also held consultations on matters affecting ECOWAS and the OAU with several heads of state, including President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria, Eyadema of Togo, and Abdou Diouf of Senegal.

Included in the president's delegation were Foreign Minister Dr Abdulaye Conteh, Development and Economic Planning Minister Dr Sheka Kanu, Trade and Industry Minister A.B. Kamara, Sierra Leone's ambassador to Guinea, Mrs Mariam Kamara, and high-ranking government officials.

### Soviet Youth Delegation Arrives in Freetown

*AB012133 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] The three-man youth delegation from the Soviet Union, which arrived in Freetown this morning, has already held fruitful discussions with members of the APC's [All People's Congress] National Youth League during a courtesy call on the youth presidential aide, Mr Yusuf Sankora, at State House.

Welcoming the delegation, Mr Yusuf Sankora gave a detailed account of the structure and functions of the league and a brief historical account of its development. He told his visitors that the national delegates conference, which is held every 4 years, elects the league's National Executive of 130 members covering the entire country.

Mr Sankora maintained that the 26-man youth Political Bureau are elected out of the National Executive. He said the youth league is an active assistant and [word indistinct] force of the APC for the process of nation-building. Mr Sankora disclosed that the league functions under the guidance of the APC's Central Committee and actively implements its directives in all areas of development.

Speaking of the league's foreign relations, Mr Sankora said his organization maintains a nonaligned and positive policy, although it has friendly relations with progressive youth organizations throughout the world, including the Pan-African Youth Movement, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the Young Communist League of the USSR, and many others. He said the National Youth League staunchly supports the liberation struggle the world over and the call for a just international economic order. [Passage indistinct]

## UPPER VOLTA

### Ex-President Yameogo Comments on Amnesty

*AB011614 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 1 June 83*

[Text] The news broke yesterday. Ex-President Maurice Yameogo has been granted amnesty within the framework of national reconciliation recently formulated by the head of state, Major Dr Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo.

We contacted Mr Yameogo this morning by telephone and first asked him what he felt when the news was announced.

[Begin recording] [Yameogo] First, I feel deep gratitude to the head of state, who once again is shown to be a natural, impartial arbiter deeply committed to the restoration of national concord. I am also grateful to all those who openly or secretly shared my hopes and whose manifestation of joy I already feel.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, can you see yourself returning to the political scene some day if measures taken by the authorities do not prevent you from doing so?

[Yameogo] Well, for the moment, I am indebted to the head of state. He has courageously put an end to my torment of Tantalus. This indebtedness commands me to assist in helping him achieve the noble objective he has set for himself: to reconcile the people to himself and to bring harmony to families deadened by intolerance in order to make it possible for Upper Voltans to concentrate on the priorities facing them.

[Unidentified reporter] You have been away from the political scene for 17 years. An absence of 17 years is a long time for a

politician. During those 17 years, many things have happened in our country. What is your view of the situation that has prevailed in the country?

[Yameogo] The prevailing situation in this country was dominated by lost chances and thwarted hopes. The reasons for this are numerous and every Upper Voltan is aware of them. But I think it is necessary to stress the lack of obedience to institutions which are set up only to be glaringly flouted. The real national consensus needed to motivate the people and encourage their mobilization for development efforts is also lacking. Anything that encourages antagonism retards efforts for national construction. It is high time to ward off forever this ghost of instability and, in view of the cumulative effects of these delays, to set into motion a true (?charter) of national solidarity to which organized structures and, in particular, political organizations will be associated. We must also (? transcend) and curtail the political struggle in order to preserve it against negative manifestations which are so fatal to democratic liberties and so discouraging forthe stability needed for investment and national construction. [end recording]

Maurice Yameogo, president of the republic from 9 December 1959 to 3 January 1966, was accused of embezzling substantial sums of money with the complicity of his permanent under secretary, Andre Compaore. He was sentenced by a special tribunal to 5 years imprisonment at hard labor and a fine of 51 million CFA francs. The tribunal also ordered the seizure of Mr Yameogo's property until the embezzled amount — estimated at more than 721 million CFA francs — is recovered. The tribunal also barred the former president from exercising any public function and deprived him of all his civil rights. President Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo's ordinance, which was made public yesterday evening, stated, however, that amnesty will be granted only after the fine has been paid.

## ANGOLA

### Role of FAPLA Officers Stressed at Ceremony

*MB020634 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 2 Jun 83*

[Text] The seventh course for People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola high-ranking officers was closed in Huambo city yesterday in a ceremony presided over by Defense Minister Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale.

During the ceremony Col Pedale said that the party and the government had approved a number of measures related to emergency programs as a whole, with the main aim of confronting the deterioration of the country's economic, financial, and military situation. The minister of defense also said that in the military field the officer corps plays an important role in strengthening combat capacity. Actually, he said, this has been illustrated by the dynamic and dedicated manner in which the new high-ranking officers studied the tactical and operational syllabus.

Citing the situation existing in the southern part of the country, the minister of defense said the importance of the course is magnified in view of the need and urgency to face the undeclared war that is being waged against us by South Africa.

### Joint Communique Issued With Minsk Visitors

*MB311452 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 30 May 83*

[Joint communique on a visit by a delegation of the Minsk City Soviet Executive Committee, signed 30 May in Luanda]

[Text] At the invitation of the People's Assembly of the Province of Luanda, a delegation of Soviet Executive Committee of the peoples deputies of the city of Minsk, led by Comrade Georgiy Iarazevich, the deputy chairman of the Minsk City Executive Committee, made an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Angola from 23 to 30 May 1983.

The delegation of the Soviet Executive Committee of the peoples deputies of the city of Minsk held a working meeting with a delegation of the Luanda Provincial Commissariat. The meeting was conducted in an atmosphere of warmth and friendship and in a spirit of mutual understanding, during which they noted with satisfaction the identity of viewpoints on the problems discussed.

Present at the meeting on the Angolan side were Comrade Evaristu Domingos Kimba, a member of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, the coordinator of the party provincial committee, minister of provincial coordination, chairman of the People's Assembly of the Province of Luanda and the provincial commissioner of Luanda; Comrade (Domingos Bernado Zebo), a member of the party provincial committee and the first secretary of the Provincial Peoples Assembly, deputy of the People's Provincial Assembly, and a member of the Provincial Commissariat; Comrade (Joaquina Lussinga), the second secretary of the Provincial People's Assembly and deputy of the Provincial People's Assembly; Comrade (Juliao Antonio), provincial delegate of the Ministry of Finance and a member of the Luanda Provincial Commissariat; Comrade (Nicodemos Joao Borges Salvador), deputy of the Peoples Assembly of the Province of Luanda, provincial delegate of the Ministry of Education, and a member of Luanda Provincial Commissariat; Comrade (Joaquim Salaguiza), provincial delegate of the Ministry of Fisheries and a member of Luanda Provincial Commissariat; and Comrade (Manuel Martins Figueiredo), provincial director of community affairs and a member of Luanda Provincial Commissariat.

The Soviet side was represented by Comrade Georgiy Tarazevich, the deputy chairman of the Soviet Executive Committee of the peoples deputies from the city of Minsk; (Balaye Chirkinov), a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and the secretary of the Minsk Soviet City Party Committee; (Ivan Partenenko), an expert on engines at a Minsk industrial enterprise, a hero of the Socialist Labor and a member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussia Soviet Socialist Republic.

The two sides underlined the importance of the development and strengthening of relations of friendship and cultural cooperation between the city of Minsk and the city of Luanda. They recognized the need to work out in detail the annual programs of trade and cultural cooperation provided in the friendship agreement signed in 1982, in the city of Minsk. As for the programs in trade and cooperation, a number of measures — such as professional training and intensive courses for some Angolan cadres in Minsk as well as in Luanda — must be planned to solve organizational problems in the field of community affairs.

The two sides recognized that the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the two cities constituted an important contribution to the cause of peace, mutual understanding, international detente, and the development of mutually advantageous economic relations between the two cities.

During the talks, the two sides strongly condemned the repeated acts of aggression carried out by the anachronistic regime of South Africa against the frontline states, particularly the recent attack on the defenseless people of Matola, Mozambique, and demand the immediate withdrawal from Angola of the racist South African troops occupying part of Cunene. The two sides expressed solidarity with the just struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa under the leadership of their revolutionary vanguards, SWAPO and the ANC, respectively.

The delegation of the Soviet Executive Committee of the peoples deputies of the city of Minsk visited the provincial committee of the party, where it was fraternally received by Comrade Evaristu Domingos Kimba, a member of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, and the coordinator of the party provincial committee, accompanied by Comrade Joao Garcia Cabelo Branco, a member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and deputy coordinator of the Luanda Party Provincial Committee, as well as by the members of the Executive Commission of the Luanda Party Provincial Comittee.

The delegation of the Soviet Executive Committee of the Peoples Deputies from the city of Minsk also held meetings with Comrade (Zeferino Estevao Juliano)director of the department of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party for state organs; Comrade Domingos Coelho da Cruz, the chairman of the Angolan League for Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples, as well as with Comrade (Casmire Sergio Franco), the second secretary of the Peoples Assembly.

During its stay in Luanda, the delegation of the Soviet Executive Committee of the Peoples Deputies from the city of Minsk visited the historical site of Kifangondo, the Heroes Tomb, the Central Museum of the Armed Forces, the National Museum of Anthropology, Luanda harbor, the glass enterprise, (Vidroso), the water supply complex for the city of Luanda, the (Quicuz) works, the (Kilambachi) fisheries cooperative, the (Karl Marx-Makarenke) student complex, and a nember of other historic and cultural areas.

The delegation of the Soviet Executive Committee of the Peoples Deputies from the city of Minsk expressed to the People's Assembly of the Province of Luanda and the Luanda Party Provincial Committee their sincere thanks and profound appreciation for the cordial and fraternal welcome accorded it during its stay in Luanda.

At the end of the visit, the delegation of the Soviet Executive Committee of the Peoples Deputies from the city of Minsk invited the deputies of the Province of Luanda to take part in the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Belorussia and its capital from the Nazi-facist invaders, to be held in Minsk in July, 1984. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction, and a date will be fixed by the two sides through diplomatic channels.

Luanda, 30 May 1983.

## BOTSWANA

### Foreign Minister Condemns RSA Raid on Mozambique

*MB011412 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Mr Archibald Mogwe, has said the raid into Mozambique by the South African Air Force last week illustrated the danger to which states in southern Africa are put on account of South Africa's intransigence and its contempt for UN resolutions calling for the dismantling of apartheid and the granting of freedom to its oppressed people. Minister Mogwe was speaking in New York during a Security Council session on the situation in Namibia. Mr Mogwe described the allegations by South Africa that states in southern Africa were harboring, training, and arming freedom fighters as a pretext for attacking refugee camps. He said that the economic circumstances of the southern African states were such that they only allowed their limited resources to be spent on the development of the country rather than training and arming freedom fighters. He added that countries in the region are not at war with South Africa, and that they did not pose a threat to her security.

Mr Mogwe said that the attack in Pretoria, which resulted in serious loss of life — was a fact of the unfolding tragic situation in southern Africa. The minister regretted that the terrorism of apartheid and all its pitfalls had driven men to violence, a hard choice which had taken 70 years to make. Minister Mogwe reiterated that Botswana's policy is for peaceful change, adding that Botswana attended the Security Council meeting because he believed that the birth of an independent Namibia was long overdue. He added that Botswana was satisfied that the UN plans for Namibia provided the right conditions for peaceful change.

However, he regretted that the plan had been side-tracked and rendered ineffective by the insistance by the United States and South Africa on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as a precondition for its implementation. Mr Mogwe stated that the presence of Cuban troops in Angola was irrelevant to the search for a solution to the Namibian problem, and emphasized that their future stay in that country was a matter to be decided solely by the governments of Angola and Cuba.

Meanwhile the Security Council, which resumed the debate on Namibia yesterday, has directed the UN secretary general, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, to begin talks aimed at bringing Namibia to early independence. The resolution, which was unanimously passed by the council yesterday, also condemned what it termed South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia. The resolution directed Dr de Cuellar to report to the council by August 31 this year on the results of his consultations with the parties to the proposed ceasefire, which include guerrillas fighting for the freedom of their territory.

## COMOROS

### Official Denies Planning Ties With RSA

*AB011741 Paris AFP in French 1251 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] Paris, 1 Jun (AFP) — Missubah Ali, a Comoran official at the Presidency of the Comoros, asserted in Paris today that, contrary to certain periodic rumors, the Comoros has no intention of establishing diplomatic relations with Pretoria.

In a statement to AFP, Mr Missubah deplored what he called the rumors of an "alleged intention" being circulated against the Comoros by certain media, while according to him, it is well known that "some countries neighboring South Africa continue to maintain economic relations with it without being pointed out."

Mr Missubah, a former director of Comoran protocol and presently the director of hydrocarbons at Anjouan, stated that the position of the Comoros on this issue is clear, pointing out that it is the same as other OAU member countries: No relations with Pretoria — now or ever.

According to Mr Missubah, the return of the island of Mayotte — presently a French territorial community — to the Comoros is still in suspense. "In view of our friendship with France and

the excellence of the cooperation between us, we are awaiting the decision of Paris," he said. Mr Missubah also said that despite the economic problems caused by the world crisis, the internal situation in the Comoros is calm, adding that "our economy is fragile. It is based on agriculture and open to climatic hazards, especially cyclones, while the prices of our products are fixed by outsiders."

"However," added Mr Missubah, "essential commodities, like rice, are not lacking, and as far as this is concerned, the situation in the Comoros is better than that of some countries in the region."

"In the political field," he added, "our sole party — the Comoran Union for Progress — recently held its congress in the presence of President Ahmed Abdallah, and there is no opposition."

Mr Missubah explained that with the help of "several Western and Arab countries like Saudi Arabia and Kuwait," the government is constructing a deep water port at Anjouan as well as other secondary ones at Moroni and Moheli. It is also constructing roads and rehabilitating hospitals on every island. He said that work has almost finished on the interisland telephone network, and that the Moroni airport can now receive heavy-duty transport planes.

## LESOTHO

### Prime Minister Pays Visit to Bulgaria

For Bulgarian coverage of the visit by Prime Minister Jonathan to Bulgaria, see the Bulgaria section of the 24 May Eastern Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

### Prime Minister on Official Visit to Romania

For Romanian media coverage of the official visit to Romania by Dr Leabua Jonathan -- including reports of his arrival in Bucharest on 25 May and subsequent meetings with Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu -- see the Romania section of the 26 May Eastern Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

## MADAGASCAR

### Ratsiraka Receives CSSR, PDRY, SDAR Ministers

*MB280646 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 0430 GMT 27 May 83*

[Text] President Didier Ratsiraka had a busy working session yesterday afternoon. He received three delegations in succession.

He first received the Arab goodwill delegation sent by the Arab League and led by the PDRY ambassador, His Excellency Mr Muhammad Hadi 'Awad. Ambassador Muhammad Hadi 'Awad said that the visit by the delegation he is leading is in the context of a tour of African countries to reiterate the solidarity, sympathy, and cooperation of the Arab people with African peoples. The Arab goodwill delegation bore a message of congratulations from Arab heads of state on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the OAU.

In reply President Ratsiraka said that the cooperation between Africa and the Arab countries is natural. He said that we are (?pursuing cooperation in the field of energy) because the Arab and African economies are complementary.

During the nonaligned summit conferences in Havana in 1979 and in New Delhi this year, President Ratsiraka said: I have always advocated the creation of three funds to promote the development of Third World countries and to strengthen south-south cooperation. The three funds, he recalled, are the fund for development, the fund for the stabilization of prices of raw materials, and the monetary fund of nonaligned countries. President Ratsiraka said that if Arab countries want to promote the development of the Third World, they must make a great effort to broaden the good relations which already exist between Arab and African countries.

In conclusion, the Malagasy head of state called on the delegation to convey to the Arab peoples and leaders his regards and the expression of his highest consideration. We also note that the members of the Arab delegation also bore a message from the secretary general of the Arab League, Chedli Klibi.

The second delegation which was received yesterday afternoon by the Malagasy head of state, President Ratsiraka, was the Czechoslovak delegation led by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

[Begin recording] [Ratsiraka]: I am glad to welcome you here to Antananarivo, and I presume that this is the first time that you have been to our country.

[Chnoupek, in Czech, fading into French translation]: I am very glad to be here with you. I have had consultations with our ambassador, who has had meetings with different Malagasy ministries to discuss the possibilities of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Madagascar. I know that you are very advanced in the field of [words indistinct]. There are possibilities of cooperation between our two economies. I think that our ambassador has not yet had sufficient time to see all the ministries to discuss all the possible fields of cooperation and exchange between our two countries. I think that our visit (?has come earlier). We had expected to arrive here on 29 May. However, I am now ready to discuss with you all the problems concerning our two countries and our bilateral rrelations. I ask you to convey our greetings to your people, and we convey our greetings to you, Comrade President.

Comrade President: Allow me, first and foremost, to thank you very sincerely for your warm welcome. We know how much you prepared yourself to welcome us. We have heard of your preparations to receive us, and this explains why we highly appreciate the efforts you have undertaken to welcome the first visit by a Czechoslovak foreign minister.

My president — who is the president of the republic -- my prime minister, and the entire government have charged me with the task, during my first visit to your country, of clearly and honestly

stressing the ties of friendship existing between our countries and peoples. We stress the similarity of our common views, our solidarity with, our understanding of, and our full support for your socialist way of life. [passage indistinct]

I must say that we are totally prepared to examine, deepen, and broaden our views regarding the international situation. It is a great comfort to say that your republic has opted for the path of socialism and progress. Our two countries share the same views on the major and fundamental issues, and this is why we are very grateful to you for your support for the Prague Political Declaration, which has been adopted as the main document at the session of the Political Consultative Committee, which met in Prague. At that occasion the Soviet delegation was led by Comrade Andropov for the first time. The declaration, which binds together the Warsaw Pact nations, is one of the (?most important revolutionary steps taken by us). [sentence indistinct] This declaration was welcomed with great interest by many countries.

In that declaration, we evoke all the problems in the current situation, particularly the consolidation of peace, the continuation of detente, disarmament, and the settlement of conflicts through political means. In it we stress the fact that there is no problem in the world which cannot be solved by peaceful means. We also stress our firm will to fight colonialism, all forms of neocolonialism, apartheid, and Zionism. We voice support for the just cause of the Namibian people under SWAPO, the sole representative of the Namibian people.

The third and last guest received by the Malagasy head of state was the foreign minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR], his excellency, Mr Ibrahim Hakim. No reports were available on this meeting.

In a statement made at Ivato airport yesterday morning, the Saharan minister said that he was bearing a message from President Muhammad Abd al Aziz to his Malagasy counterpart, President Didier Ratsiraka. Mr Ibrahim Hakim also said that Madagascar and the SDAR are waging a joint struggle against imperialism, that they belong to the same continent, and that there are still bastions of colonialism, apartheid, and a new phenomenon of expansionism. The expansionism facing the Saharan people comes from the Moroccan regime.

When questioned on the possible proposals that the SDAR will submit to the forthcoming OAU summit, Mr Ibrahim Hakim said that the proposals would be in confrormity with the spirit and the letter of the OAU charter, and that they [words indistinct], namely that apartheid must stop, and that Africa must fight apartheid. Colonialism must stop, and Africa must fight colonialism. Expansionism must cease, and Africa must fight expansionism. In this sphere Mr Ibrahim Hakim added, the OAU has an important responsibility in ending Moroccan aggression against the SDAR. As long as the political problems remain unresolved, the SDAR foreign minister stressed, we cannot tackle our economic problems, for we must first deal with the crucial political problems.

We note that, from Madagascar, Mr Ibrahim Hakim will to go the Seychelles to deliver a message from Presdient Muhammad Abd al Aziz to the Seychelles head of state, President France Albert Rene.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### Cooperation With Czechoslovakia To Increase

*MB311337 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] Mozambique and Czechoslovakia have agreed to intensify trade exchanges and technical assistance in the fields of industry, geological and mineral research, and agriculture. According to Industry and Energy Minister Antonio Branco, who returned from Prague, the trade credit granted by Czechoslovakia to Mozambique last year has been extended to late this year. It is expected that the volume of trade exchanges will be increased during the Maputo international fair.

The third session of the Mozambique-Czechoslovakia joint commission for cooperation agreed on a considerable intensification of the various stages of geological work related to iron ore, apatite, and other ores in Nampula Province. A number of sectors, particularly textiles, beverages, and agriculture, will receive Czechoslovak technical assistance, and a program for the renovation of small infrastructure is to be implemented soon.

It will be recalled that a stocking factory is being installed, and that Czechoslovak equipment is being supplied for the renovation of the Umbeluzi tile factory.

### Tanzania Party Delegation Arrives for Talks

*MB010935 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 1 June 83*

[Text] A delegation of the Tanzania Government party Chama Cha Mapinduzi arrived in Maputo last night for contacts with the Frelimo Party. The visiting delegation is led by (Salmi al-Moor), member of the Political Bureau of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi Central Committee.

At Maputo airport the visiting delegation was received by Jose Luis Cabaco, member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and minister of information.

### Pretoria Regime Viewed as Lying About Attacks

*MB012004 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Station commentary]

[Text] In the space of the last 10 days, the minority government of the Republic of South Africa has created more international support for Mozambique than Mozambique could do with its own resources in 10 years.

The Pretoria regime has sent sophisticated modern warplanes to murder innocent women and children and to disrupt production at a small factory. It has sent a spy plane over Maputo to look

for new targets for aggression. After both these incidents, Pretoria lied to the world, and what is more (?interesting), it was seen to be lying.

In the first incident, Pretoria claimed to have hit ANC guerrilla bases, killing dozens of guerrillas, and to have neutralized what it called a missile site. Foreign journalists and diplomats told the world this was false.

In the second incident, Pretoria claimed it had no aircraft over Mozambique on the day the spy plane was shot down over Maputo. Again, they have been shown to be liars. Photographs of the spy plane have been sent around the world, and the world now knows what that aircraft was, a remotely piloted vehicle, or RPV, one of the most sophisticated modern weapons of war.

As the attacks increase and as Pretoria's dishonesty grows more and more obvious, international solidarity with Mozambique becomes more solid, more reliable. Nowhere is this solidarity with Mozambique more important than inside South Africa itself. The black population of South Africa have always been Mozambique's allies. We have shared a common history of oppression, a common struggle for freedom, but color is not the real factor which binds us together. In both Mozambique and South Africa many whites and browns have taken an active part in the struggle against racist domination. It is not always easy for whites in racist societies to see that for their own ultimate good, they should reject the system that gives them privileges because of the color of their skin. But many eventually arrive at this conclusion. In South Africa today a large number of white people are beginning to see the truth.

Many thousands of settlers have returned to their own countries, and by doing so have helped to weaken the apartheid system. As the oppressed masses have stepped up their militant action, white members of the Armed Forces have fled the country rather than fight in any unjust war against the South African masses in neighboring countries. It is perhaps no coincidence that, as Pretoria has stepped up its aggression against Mozambique in the last few days, a white South African Army officer crossed the border and asked the Mozambique Government for political asylum. What soldier of any integrity could stay and serve the regime which sends warplanes to fire rockets at women and children?

## NAMIBIA

### SADF Doubts SWAPO Can Recoup Manpower Losses

*MB020739 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Jun 83*

[Text] A Defense Force spokesman in Sector 10 of the operational area in South-West Africa says he doubts whether SWAPO will soon be in a position to replace its manpower losses suffered during the latest unsuccessful infiltration campaign. He says SWAPO's numbers have dropped sharply, and that is the reason for the increasing number of abductions. Since February this year 300 civilians have been abducted from Ovambo.

The spokesman says he expects SWAPO to continue with its current campaign of sabotage and intimidation. According to military spokesmen in the operational area, there is strong Cuban logistical support for SWAPO insurgents infiltrating from southern Angola.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Foreign Minister Comments on UN Decision

*MB011838 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1559 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] Cape Town, June 1, SAPA — The United Nations secretary general, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, was welcome to visit South Africa and S.W.A./Namibia, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today.

He had been asked to comment on yesterday's Security Council decision giving Dr de Cuellar a mandate for a new personal initiative involving direct negotiations with the parties concerned with a S.W.A/Namibian settlement. The Security Council resolution called on South Africa to "cooperate forthwith and fully" with the secretary general.

Mr Botha said Dr de Cuellar would be welcome to visit South Africa if he wished to discuss the issue with the South African Government. "He would, of course, be welcome to visit South Africa on the assumption that he would also visit South West Africa and have proper discussions with the parties of the territory," the minister said.

Mr Botha said the South African Government categorically rejected the condemnation of South Africa and implications in Resolution 532 that its presence in S.W.A./Namibia was illegal or that the United Nations had any legal responsibility over the territory. The government also "categorically rejected" the results of the so-called "International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People" held in Paris from April 25 to 29.

"South Africa's position with regard to implementation of Resolution 435 was set out clearly in the statement which its permanent representative delivered to the council on May 24," Mr Botha said. Among other things, he pointed out that the main obstacle to the implementation of an international settlement was the continuing presence of Cuban forces in Angola. He also stated South Africa would not be bound by deadlines.

### Air Force Reiterates Comment on Mozambique Plane

*MB011118 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1108 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Text] Pretoria, June 1, SAPA — The South African Air Force today reiterated its earlier statement that no South African aircraft had been in Mozambican air space on Monday, the day on which an unidentified plane was reported to have been shot down over the former Portuguese colony.

The aircraft, recovered by troops yesterday from Maputo Bay and shown to newsmen in the Mozambican capital, was described

last night by Mozambican state radio and the official Mozambican news agency as "a South African spy plane."

**Neighboring Countries Warned on Terrorists**
*MB011752 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 1 Jun 83*

[Station commentary: "Terrorists in Southern Africa"]

[Text] States bordering on South Africa have been warned repeatedly that if they provide sanctuary to terrorists operating against South Africa, allowing their countries to be used as springboards for terrorist attacks, South Africa will strike back at the bases the terrorists operate from. This has happened.

South Africa has lost patience with countries in southern Africa harboring terrorists who attack targets in the country. There has been the recent attack on ANC houses in Maputo, coming after the Pretoria car bomb atrocity. Mozambique should have known it would come after the warnings by South Africa.

Lesotho also has been harboring terrorists. The South African Defense Force attacked 12 ANC targets in Maseru in December last year. The Defense Force then disclosed that the command structure of the ANC in Lesotho had been responsible for a number of terror attacks in South Africa and the Ciskei. Several ANC terrorists from Lesotho had been arrested and arms caches found. Earlier, in January 1981, South African security forces had destroyed three ANC buildings in Matola, near Maputo, killing 24 terrorists, including several prominent members of the ANC in the process. It is now open knowledge that the ANC bases in Mozambique serve as coordinating headquarters for the organization's attacks on South Africa.

The record, as well as the nature of ANC organizational structures, show that if ANC bases in neighboring countries are not taken out by South African security forces, the number of terrorist attacks on South Africa will increase. All signs (?from) the South African Government are that attacks from such bases are to be stepped up. The states concerned should take note.

On Tuesday the South African minister of police, Mr le Grange, said the South African Communist Party, the ANC, the PAC, and other organizations, with renewed help from countries behind the Iron Curtain, planned intensified action against South Africa. There is an accumulation of weapons and surrogate forces around South Africa from Angola to Lesotho, Mr le Grange said, which is alarming. It is clear that South Africa will strike back if attacked in any way, whether from terrorists or by conventional methods.

**Appeal Court Decision May Change Pass Laws**
*MB311016 Johannesburg Rand Daily Mail in English 31 May 83 p 1*

[By Steven Friedman, Labour Correspondent]

[Text] In a judgment which could herald the biggest change in the pass laws for more than a decade, the Appeal Court has opened the way for tens of thousands of black migrant workers to live permanently in the cities with their families. The landmark judgment strikes a blow at a cornerstone of government influx control policies — a 1968 regulation which makes it impossible for all but a handful of migrants to live permanently in the cities, no matter how long they have worked in them.

If the government abides by the judgment, tens of thousands of workers would qualify for a city life with their families, civil rights groups say.

The court yesterday ruled that a Germiston engineering worker, Mr Mehlolo Tom Rikhoto, was entitled to city rights under Section 10 (1) (b) of the Black Urban Areas Act. It rejected with costs an appeal by the East Rand Administration Board against a September 1981 Rand Supreme Court judgment upholding Mr Rikhoto's right to live in the cities.

This means that the precedent set by the Rand Supreme Court judgment now applies throughout the country.

The court held that Mr Rikhoto earned city rights by working for one employer for more than 10 years — even though he had been forced by the 1968 rule to return to the black rural areas each year to renew his contract. Section 10 (1)(b) allows any migrant who has worked "continuously" for one employer for 10 years or for several for 15 to obtain city rights. But since 1968 officials have insisted that, because migrants must leave their employers to renew their contracts each year, they can never work for one employer "continuously" for more than a year and cannot claim these rights.

Many migrant workers who have lived and worked in the cities for more than a decade have been affected by this rule.

Lawyers said yesterday that the judgment now opened the way for them to claim rights and live permanently with their families in the cities.

The key issue now is whether the government will abide by the judgment and order administration boards to enforce it. The minister of co-operation and development, Dr Piet Koornhof, could not be contacted yesterday. At a National Party congress last year, Dr Koornhof threatened to introduce legislation to override the Rikhoto judgment. But observers pointed out yesterday that the Appeal Court's ruling is consistent with the recommendations of the Grosskopf Committee, appointed by Dr Koornhof to examine influx control legislation. Indeed, the committee recommended that migrants qualify for permanent city rights after only five years in the cities.

SAPA reports that the judgment was a unanimous finding by the five judges. Mr Justice van Heerden delivered the judgment and four other Appeal Court judges concurred.

In the Rand Supreme Court hearing, Mr Rikhoto's employer had testified that he regarded Mr Rikhoto's forced return to the rural areas each year as an annual holiday and that he had regarded him as a permanent employee.

The Appeal Court found that Mr Rikhoto had indeed worked for

a single employer for a period of 10 years. During this period, it found, he was never unemployed. The ERAB had contended that Mr Rikhoto only worked for a number of interrupted periods of a year each for the company. But the Appeal Court noted that the lower court had emphasised that although Mr Rikhoto had rendered his service in terms of several separate contracts, it was the mutual and continuous intention of Mr Rikhoto and the company that he remain in the company's service, also during his leave periods.

## ZIMBABWE

### Prime Minister Mugabe Pays Visit to Czechoslovakia

For CSSR media coverage of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's visit to Czechoslovakia, see the Czechoslovakia section of the 24 May Eastern Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

### Voter Registration Passes 1 Million Mark

*MB020807 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 2 Jun 83*

[Text] The registrar general, Comrade (Tobaywo Mudede), says by May 1 this year the registration bureau had registered 1,004,698 people. In an interview with the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation yesterday, Comrade (Mudede) said 400 voters are being registered daily since the introduction of an (?accelerated) registration program.

Comrade (Mudede) pointed out that members of the bureau have been registering government employees at their places of work. He said from the 13th of this month his officers will begin registering people in commercial and industrial areas beginning with (Workington) in Harare.

The registrar general urged people to attend the rally in Borrowdale this Sunday where his officers will be registering people as voters. Earlier Comrade (Mudede) registered the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, and a number of Cabinet ministers.